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VOL. XXIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 1, 1922

NUMBER 14

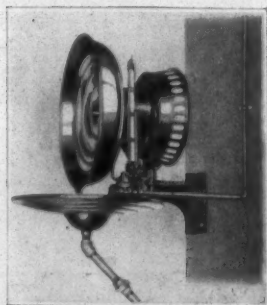
BAHNSON---Humidity

Which means moisture in the air.

This humidity, when properly controlled insures increased production, improved product and better working conditions for the operatives.

That's why 382 Textile Mills in the United States, Canada and foreign countries have installed

BAHNSON HUMIDIFIERS



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and they will do the same for you.*

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Humidification Engineers

General Office and Factory
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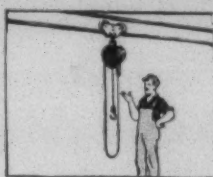
Eastern Office, 437 Fifth Ave. at 39th St.
NEW YORK CITY



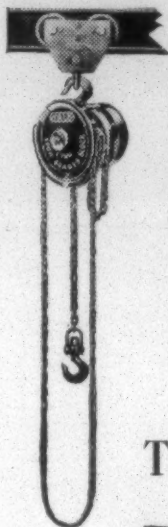
Five Men and a Hand-Truck



equal



One Man and a Yale Spur-Geared Chain Block on a beam trolley.



AND the one man with the Yale equipment will perform the same work in the Safest Way, take up less working space, and do it quicker.

The Yale Spur-Geared Block is the *safest*, *speediest*, portable hand hoist.

"From Hook-to-Hook-a-Line-of-Steel"

The new Yale catalog shows you many ways to save money and increase production in your plant by using Yale Chain Blocks and Electric Hoists.

Let us send you your copy

Textile Mill Supply Co.



Textile Mill Supply Co.

INCORPORATED 1898

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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DODGE

Hangers, Pulleys, Couplings

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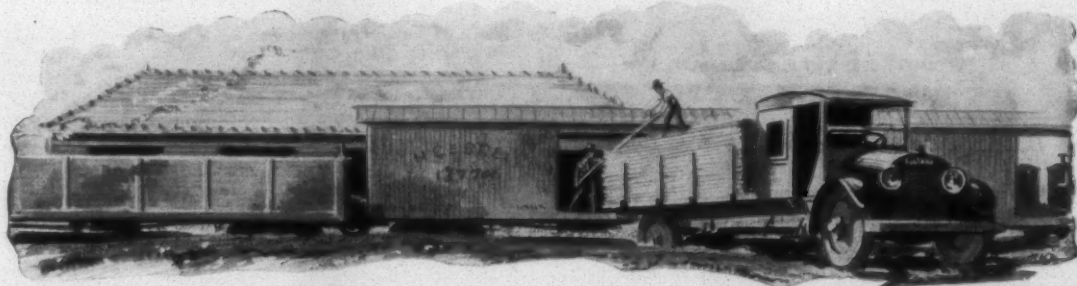
Reeds

WYANDOTTE

Concentrated Ash Textile Soda K.B. Special Ash Detergent

We Carry a Complete Stock and Can Make Immediate Shipmen

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Cyclone

"14 miles to the gallon of gas and 200 miles to the quart of oil."

"You can't stall it."

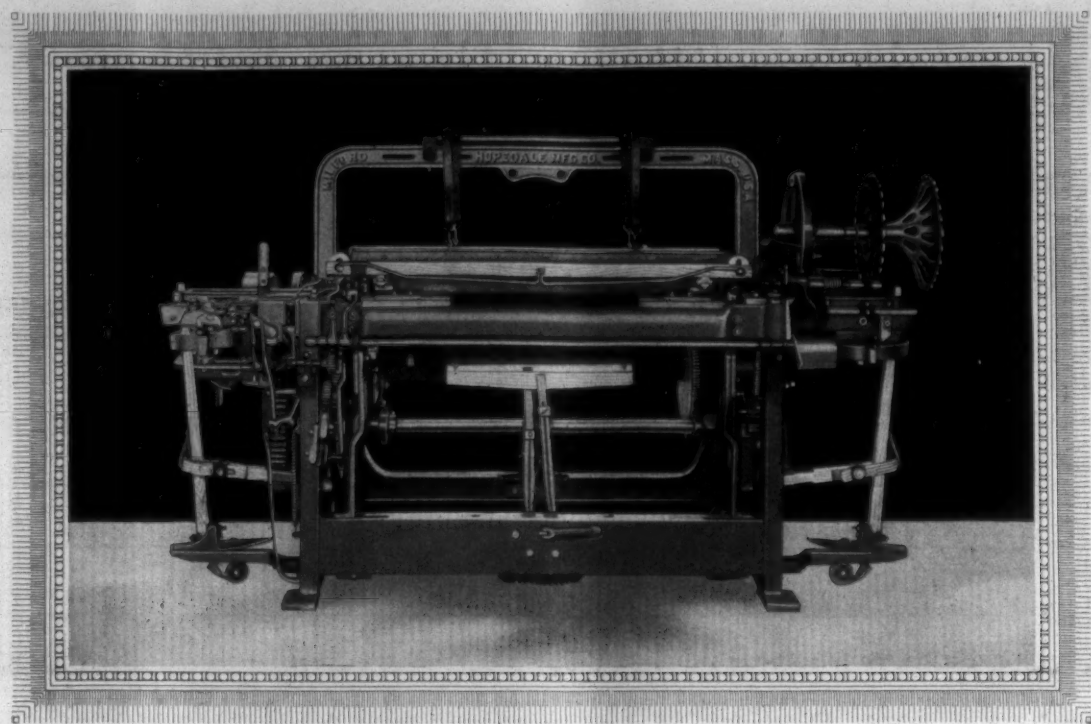
"The most efficient truck we have ever had, and the most economical to operate."

The above are quotations from letters from Cyclone owners. The Cyclone 1 1/2-ton truck, especially designed to meet Southern road and hauling conditions, has made an excellent reputation for efficiency and economy of operation wherever used. Write for specifications and records it has made.

Cyclone Motors Corporation

Greenville, South Carolina

The Southern Truck for Southern Traffic



New Nordray Loom

Having Many Improvements
Worthy of Investigation.

The Simplest Automatic.

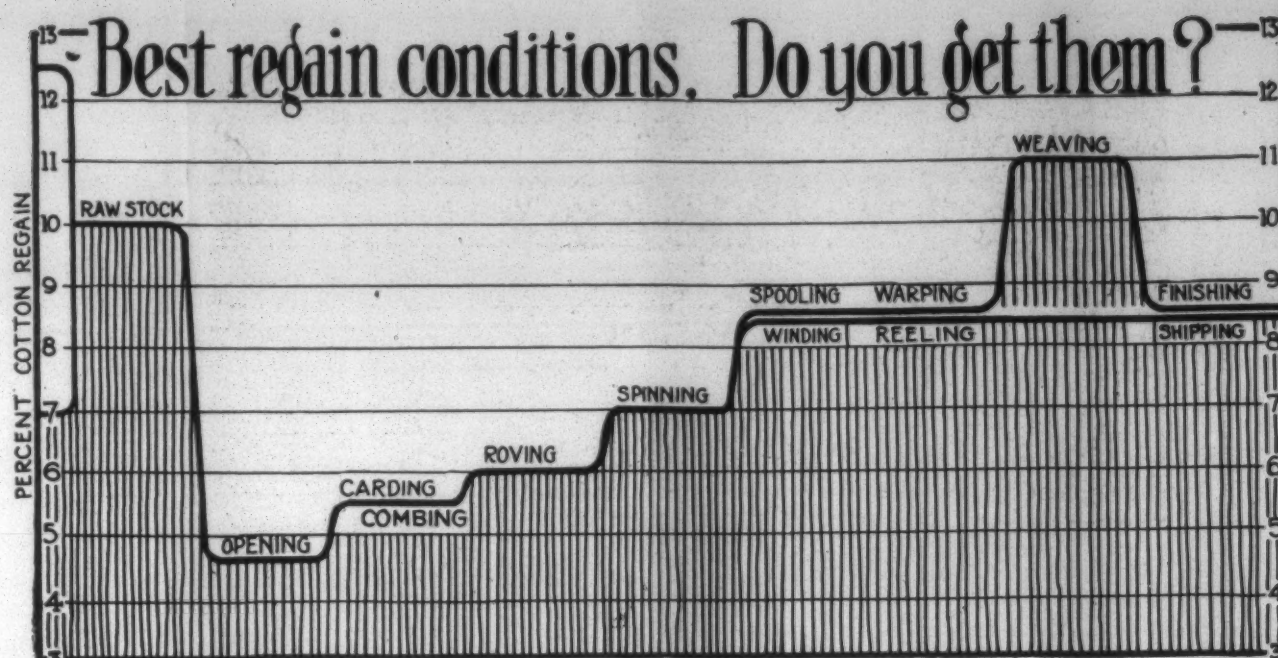
Will Need Less Repairs.

BUILT BY

Hopedale Mfg. Co.

AT

Milford, Mass.



Thirsty Cotton and What It Costs You

Cotton comes to you containing a certain amount of moisture. You paid for it as cotton. From seven to twelve percent of it was water. Whatever you shrink in water—you make up in cotton. Do you know how much?

Look at the chart. In the very first process—opening—most of the moisture is lost. The cotton actually becomes thirsty.

Humidifiers put this moisture back. This must be done gradually—step by step. Finally in your yarn or your cloth—the loss may be made up—Regained.

ParkSpray humidifiers accomplish this if installed and operated as we recommend. Look at the chart again. Results less than these come out of your profits.

Look at the right hand side of the chart. This shows what the moisture content should be in the last step of manufacture. The goods are made. They are ready to ship.

Suppose your regain at this point is down to 4 percent; it frequently is in some plants

even with humidifiers. Let us figure out what you lose by not having ample humidifier capacity, automatic regulation, and a scientific approach to your definite problem. With cotton at

15c	you lose \$3.08 on each bale
20c	" " 4.12 " " "
25c	" " 5.16 " " "

These losses are figured at the prices of your raw material—not on the selling prices of your finished article. These losses are figured on your raw material shrink. They do not take into account the manufacturing losses and perplexities that accompany.

You may buy humidifiers on price only. Thirsty cotton costs you more than you save in so doing.

There is just the right amount of moisture needed for each manufacturing operation—for you. There is just the right way to determine what this is. We would rather you would have the right equipment at a fair price than inadequate equipment at any price.

Would you be interested to find out what "moisture content" losses you now have—and how to prevent them?

Write for Bulletin No. 1921.



Parks-Cramer Company
Engineers & Contractors
Industrial Piping and Air Conditioning
Fitchburg Boston Charlotte



The statements above, with changed figures would apply to paper, tobacco, silk, wool and worsted.

"Back To Normalcy"

While the only "normalcy" we know is to go forward, at the same time, if you want a pre-war record on cloth production, percentage of seconds, and at low weaving cost, here is a record MADE WITH "DUPLEX" STEEL LOOM HARNESS:

Total number of looms.....	560
Total number of days operated.....	308.1
Actual number of hours operated.....	3,290
Total number of yards produced.....	5,802,178
Actual percentage for 3,290 hours.....	94.47 per cent
Percentage of seconds on total yards.....	3.58 per cent
Kind of goods made, 4.00 yard "eighty square" print cloth.	

(Note:—The same "Duplex" loom-harness on which the above record was made in 1915 at the Aragon Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., is still approximating this record after seven years constant running. We can show records of our loom harness costing a mill as low as 10 cents per shade per year for 10 years.)

Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company

GREENVILLE PHILADELPHIA PROVIDENCE
 Southern Office
 Greenville, S. C.
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N. B.—We are sole manufacturers of Nickel-Plated drop-wires for every kind of loom.

TELEPHONES 546 AND 391

MIDLAND CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, INC.



Our plant covers an entire block, from Harrison to Salina Sts.

It has long since been well established that to keep good health among your employees and prevent epidemics, the following three rules are necessary:

1. *It must be a direct method.*
2. *It must be a regular method.*
3. *It must be an economical method.*

To accomplish the above, it is necessary therefore to combine with the process of cleansing, a satisfactory disinfectant so as to permit of the TWO operations being done at ONE time and at ONE cost.

THE RESULT IS—

MIDLAND PINE CLEANSER

A Thorough Cleanser and Disinfectant

Look for our



Trademark

Manufactured Only By

Midland Chemical Laboratories, Inc.
DUBUQUE, Iowa, U. S. A.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 39-41 S. CHURCH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911. AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 3, 1879.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C. JUNE 1, 1922

NUMBER 14

President's Annual Address

(Gen. L. D. Tyson before American Cotton Manufacturers Association.)

We are assembled again, in annual convention, for the purpose of reviewing our industry during the past year, to take stock of the present, and to try to lay our plans in such manner that we may, if possible, avoid the mistakes of the past and place ourselves on a solid and enduring basis for the future.

But we are still in the aftermath of the great world war. For the 18 months succeeding that great struggle we were in a wonderful era of apparent prosperity and riotous living. But never before in the history of this country were we halted and stopped so suddenly in our mad rush as in the summer of 1920 when the bottom began to fall out of business of every kind and before December of that year the wheels of industry throughout the country had almost ceased to move.

From that time to this good day it has been a slow and painful process upward and thousands of business men and corporations throughout our country who felt that they were not only prosperous but rich, in the spring of 1920 had not only found that they were not rich but many of them have found that they were not even solvent. We experienced then the greatest shock this country has ever had, but with that courage for which the American people are noted, and, in that spirit that helped to win the great world war, our people have continued to go forward and to fight their battles and struggle to right conditions and to put their houses in order and to rebuild their business on solid foundations. This courage and determination and will has not been without its reward for, while business has had its setbacks from time to time since the first day of January, 1921, it has been in the main gradually but steadily revived until today, I believe, we are on the direct and sure road to prosperity and business stability.

There is greater buying throughout the country, there is less unemployment and there is a better spirit on every side. Iron and steel industries, which have been shut down for more than a year, are starting up and building is on a boom. The railroads are beginning to buy and there is a better feeling in practically every line of business. While there has been much unemployment, conditions are such today

that I believe any man who really wants to work at reasonable wages can find a job.

It is true that we are still suffering under tremendous burdens of taxation and extravagance in Government, and everyone knows now that the extravagant promises of relief made in the summer of 1920 have not been fulfilled, but, at the same time, sensible men never expected that they could be carried out when made.

The day of high taxes will be with us when most of those present here today shall be no more. We must continue to pay them as cheerfully as we can, but, at the same time, we must never cease to do our part to reduce them to the lowest possible limit consistent with good Government.

While there are many things that we would like to have better than they, when we consider what we have been through, the great pitfalls and dangers through which we have passed in our business careers during the past three years, I feel that we should be happy that the country is in as good condition as it is today.

While deflation and financial distress were inevitable, I believe the sudden and unnecessary deflation, largely caused by our United States Treasury Department, especially in curtailing the activities of our War Finance Corporation in May, 1920, was the immediate cause of tearing down our fabric of credit in such a violent manner as to cause almost a cataclysm in the business world. But, although this may have been done in a rude and ruthless manner, there is no doubt deflation had to come. Therefore in looking back we must not be too critical. The financial departments of our government were sailing on practically uncharted seas.

In presenting this report of our activities during the past year, I feel that we must speak plainly if we would do our part in trying to correct the evils that beset our country, as well as our own particular industry.

Labor and Markets.

The two greatest factors that affect our industries as well as the people of the country today, are labor and markets. It is said that in the cost of practically every article which we manufacture, includ-

ing the labor that is in all the supplies and raw material used, there is at least 60 to 80 per cent of labor and, in some, even more.

We are still in the midst of fairly high prices, and therefore, until labor is adjusted and this large percentage of cost is reduced, high prices must continue. In other words, if cost of living is to be reduced labor must take its deflation with the raw materials and other elements that go into the cost of articles of merchandise.

It was expected that labor would resist, with all its might, the effort to reduce wages. Any set of men would probably have done the same thing and I am not criticising labor for declining reduction without a protest and an effort to maintain wages. It was human nature. As a matter of fact, manufacturers and merchants and farmers resisted reductions in the prices of their products as long as they could and did not reduce until they saw that they could not be sold unless prices were lowered.

In nearly every instance, all of those who had manufactured merchandise and agricultural products on hand, or raw materials had to take an enormous loss.

After merchandise and agricultural products had been reduced, thereby reducing the cost of living, it was but natural that manufacturers and other employing labor should demand that labor should also be reduced. When labor saw that it was not only fair but also inevitable that its wages should be reduced if the country was to prosper, or even to go on with its employment, it was then that the leaders of labor should have realized it was for the best interests of the laboring man to take his reduction, thereby not only aiding promptly in the rehabilitation of the country, but positively enabling the laboring man himself to keep his own job.

It has been one of the most unfortunate things in our country that those men who are leading labor and to whom labor looks with confidence and with loyalty have not had the vision and the courage to advise labor, for its own best interest, to promptly take a reasonable reduction in wages. He would have been much further towards readjustment if this had been done. I fully appreciate the position of

labor leaders and the great responsibility which they have to their followers and the ease with which confidence in them would be lost if they were not very tenacious in holding to wages already in vogue and to secure higher wages if possible. The leaders of labor today have one of the greatest opportunities to show not only their patriotism but also their interest in the laboring man, and their good business judgment, by being willing to accept conditions in the labor world as they exist and not as they would have them, just as the business men were compelled to accept actual conditions in the business world.

The day will soon come, we hope, if it is not already here, when the laboring man will realize that his employer is the best friend he has in the world and that he cannot prosper unless his employer prospers and that both business and labor will finally realize that they are inseparably bound up in each other; that no business can be prosperous without efficient and contented labor, and that labor cannot live without prosperous business organizations.

Strikes.

Strikes of all kinds are constantly occurring in every part of the country.

We are today in the midst of a coal strike which pervades the whole of America; the most universal strike perhaps ever in this country.

While there are fewer now than in many years, these constant strikes are of grave concern, and especially this coal strike, and it behooves us, who are so dependent upon coal, and whose industry covers so completely not only the United States, but the whole world, to do our part in trying to influence our countrymen in such a way as that such strikes and shutting down of industry shall not occur, or at least shall be of short duration, and settled on just principles.

We cannot afford to look lightly upon this great menace to the welfare of the people, and we must face it and meet it and try to correct it, before it is too late.

We must consider the effect of the demands of labor, not in a vindictive, but in a corrective and just and fair spirit, for if something is not done to curb the constant com-

binations of vast aggregations of laboring men demanding things which, if granted, would not permit industry to live, it is not difficult to foretell the end. It means ultimately anarchy and revolution and ruin.

As an evidence of our attitude, on this great occasion, I hope it will not be considered amiss if I appeal to this association, whose ramifications extend over the known world, to use its great influence in every way possible towards bringing about a better feeling between labor and capital at large, and in the cotton manufacturing industry in particular.

And I also appeal to the laboring men of this country, in a spirit of friendship and good will, as our fellow men working for the betterment and happiness of our common country, as well as for themselves, that they use their great influence in trying to bring about a better and fairer attitude of labor towards their employers, thereby enabling all men to live in more contentment, comfort and happiness.

I am very happy to be able to say—and it should be a bright and happy thought for the American Cotton Manufacturers Association—that there are no strikes—certainly none of any importance—over the great territory occupied by the members of this association. It is a great compliment to you, as manufacturers, and to those whom you employ as workers, that you are getting along so amicably and so contentedly, under the trying conditions which have prevailed since the great war, and, that, too, when you have been compelled to reduce the

wages of your employees. It shows that the people who are working with you are reasonable, sane, and patriotic laboring men and women, who appreciate the fact that labor must take its share of the loss, as well as the manufacturers, or else the manufacturer goes to the wall and the workers thereby sustain as great a loss in proportion as the manufacturer himself.

Anglo Saxon Blood.

However, I think a large part of this reasonableness and saneness and patriotism is due to the fact that the people who work in your mills are of Anglo-Saxon descent and are native born Americans, who are not here for the sole purpose of exploiting our country and getting what they can out of it, but who are here to live and die and help build up our country and who have the same interest in its welfare and prosperity as the men who own the mills themselves.

Your employees know and appreciate the great work you are doing for them. They know that you are giving them employment at good wages, giving them good educational facilities for their children, and enabling them to live under pleasant and satisfactory conditions.

In this connection I think it is not amiss to bring to your attention a matter which has been in controversy for the last two months in reward to northern and southern wages. It has been made to appear in public addresses, by some of our competitors of the north, that they were compelled to reduce wages in order that they might be able to compete with southern mills and,

unfortunately, without intention on their part, as I hope and believe, it appeared from these addresses that the workers in the southern mills were somewhat downtrodden and oppressed and did not live under conditions as satisfactory as did those in the northern mills, and that our southern labor was compelled to receive and accept a much lower wage than was paid in northern mills.

The head of the American Federation of Labor, taking advantage of this opportunity, and impressed by this situation, and perhaps being unfamiliar from a personal knowledge of conditions in the southern mills, gave out an interview which appeared in some of the New York papers and spoke of the miserable conditions the workers of the southern mills were compelled to endure and even intimated they were not much better than slaves.

I am very glad that this matter came up as it did, for the reason that it gave us of the south an opportunity to refute these unjust and unfair statements and to show to our New England friends, and all the world, that the cotton mills of the south are as fine as are to be found anywhere, and that the conditions under which our cotton mill employees work are not surpassed anywhere in the world, and while the actual money they receive may be slightly less than is paid in New England mills, the actual benefits and comforts of life are equal, if not superior, to those found in the New England cotton mills, due to the fact that rent, supplies and many things which southern mill help have to

purchase, are made much lower by the mills themselves than in New England and, for these reasons the southern cotton mill help work, I believe, under even more favorable conditions and receive as great, if not a greater relative wage, than do the cotton mill workers of New England.

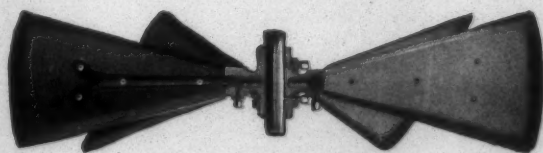
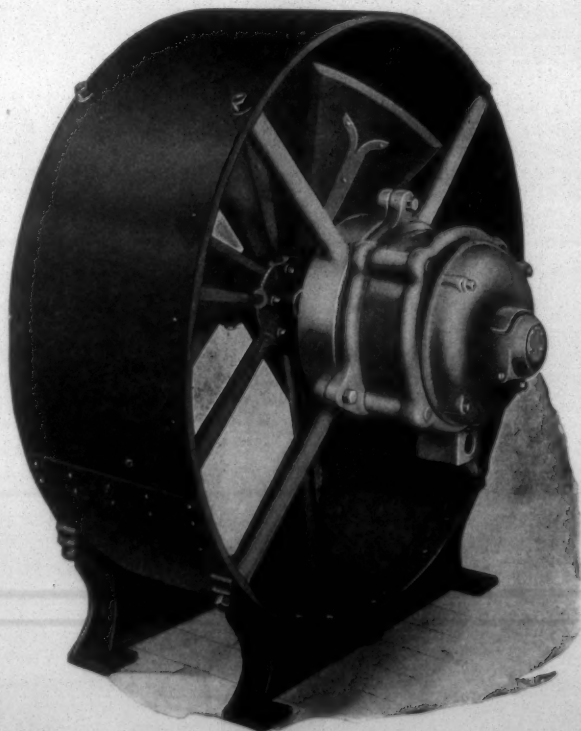
I trust this will be the last time we shall hear invidious comparisons made as between the workers of the south and the workers of the north.

Misrepresentation of conditions in southern mills has gone on for a long time, but we are charitable enough to believe that these misrepresentations have not been made deliberately or maliciously, but through lack of knowledge, and I am very glad to see that Mr. Amory, who has but recently been elected president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, in his address of acceptance in Boston a few weeks ago, took occasion to say that he had recently returned from a trip through the south and had gone through the cotton mills of the south and that he had never seen finer or more sanitary mills, working more advantageously for their help, and that the help in these mills appeared to be as efficient as that in the New England mills, and the manufacturers in charge of these mills were as capable as any in the country.

Gentlemen of this association, these were words spoken by a fair-minded man, and I take this opportunity to thank Mr. Amory, on behalf of our association, and at the

(Continued on Page 31.)

The Blades of Perkins Fans



Are ADJUSTABLE
and REVERSIBLE

High speeds can be obtained *safely* with the blades adjusted to any angle desired. You can change the *capacity* of a Perkins Fan without changing the *speed*.

All-steel construction—removable babbitt bushings
—ball bearing end thrust—positive lubrication.

Write for full particulars about any size or style of Perkins Fans—the Fans for the South. Address Dept. S5

B. F. PERKINS & SON, Inc. HOLYOKE, MASS.

This is ONE OF THE MANY STYLES and sizes of Perkins Ventilating and Exhaust Fans

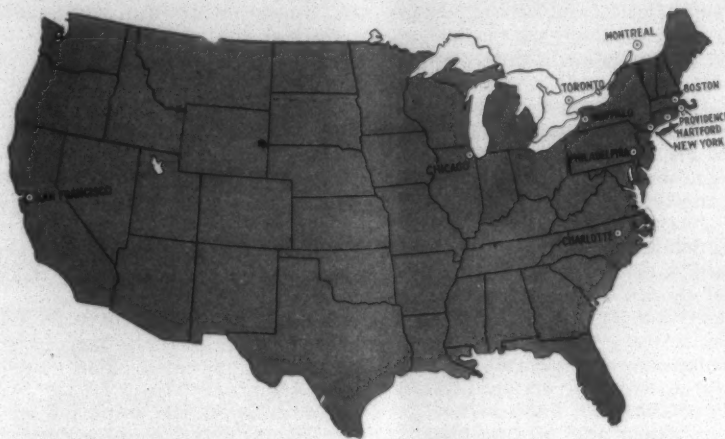
Manufacturers of Fans
Perkins Calender Rolls



The Jumbo Mullen Tester
The Perkins Tensile Tester



Quick-Action is a Part of the "National" Plan



SERVICE, in the "National" sense, must be always ready. Nine-tenths of service is promptness. This is equally true whether in relation to the shipment of dyestuffs or to overcoming technical difficulties in dyeing operations.

The readiness which is part of "National" Service and which makes it worth while to our customers, is due largely to the fact that we maintain branch offices at the important centers of the dye consuming industries.

These district offices, each with ample stocks of dyestuffs and completely equipped, are located in the following cities:

New England—Boston, Hartford
Middle Atlantic States—New York, Philadelphia
Canada—Toronto, Montreal

Southern States—Charlotte
Middle West—Chicago
Far West—San Francisco

National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc.

*New York Chicago Charlotte Toronto Philadelphia
Boston Hartford Montreal Providence San Francisco*

Post War Tariff Conditions

(By Thomas O. Marvin, Chairman United States Tariff Commission. Address before American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.)

It was pointed out during the war by a French economist that the principal problem for the Allies to solve, if they would insure their liberty and that of the world, was the frustrating of that plan of "From Hamburg to the Persian Gulf." The victory of the Allies made that plan, as originally drafted, impossible. The revival of that plan through a political or economic alliance with Russia would be an even greater menace to the peace and security of the world.

The war so strongly impressed upon the statesmen of the world the close relationship between industrial strength and national security that practically all of the post-war tariff legislation has reflected an intent to develop domestic industries and strengthen economic defenses.

British Safeguard Act.

Probably the most notable instance of this kind is the "Safeguarding of the Industries" Act adopted by the British Parliament and which went into effect October 1, 1921.

This act imposed custom duties "with a view to the safeguarding of certain special industries and the safeguarding of employment in in-

dustries in the United Kingdom against the effects of the depreciation of foreign currencies, and the disposal of imported goods at prices below the cost of production." The duty imposed is 33 1-3 per cent and it is estimated that 6,000 articles are affected by the provisions of this act. The second part of the act provides against the dumping of imports below the cost in the countries of origin or at prices which are below the price at which similar goods can be profitably manufactured in the United Kingdom, when by reason of such dumping employment in any industry in the United Kingdom is being or is likely to be seriously affected.

The same tendency has been manifested in legislation adopted by the British Dominions. In India increases in customs duties were made in 1917, and a new schedule which became effective March 1, 1922, carries still further increases.

In Australia a tariff board, modeled somewhat after the United States Tariff Commission, was created and a revised tariff designed to protect domestic industries and to increase the preference to the mother country was adopted.

Throughout the war whose sudden and spectacular ending brought defeat to Germany but has not yet brought peace and contentment to the world, all who studied trade maps as well as war maps fully

realized that military power was dependent upon industrial strength and that the contest of arms was resorted to in an effort to secure the conquest of markets. While the military leaders were shouting "On to Paris," the industrial leaders of Germany were working out the formula, "From Hamburg to the Persian Gulf," in order that, through control of that vast industrial empire Germany might dominate the commerce of the world.

French and Belgian Industry.

Canada, during the summer of 1921, made certain readjustments to post-war conditions, the most important provision being a 50 per cent limitation on the depreciation of foreign currency.

France was confronted with the problem of re-establishing its industries and of compensating the loss in customs revenue due to the depreciation of French currency and attempted to secure these objects by a general increase of pre-war customs duties by the use of a system of coefficients. Some of the pre-war rates were doubled and others increased from five to 10 times.

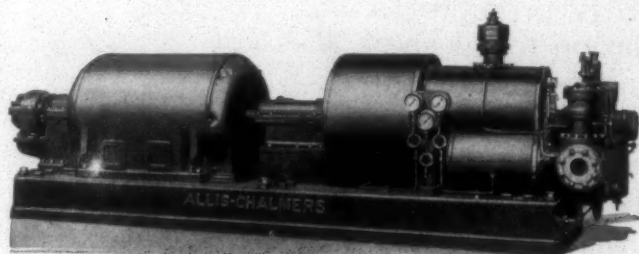
Belgium, prior to the war, employed customs duties largely for purposes of revenue. The rate of duty seldom exceeded 2 1-3 per cent of the value of the imported articles. Belgium is a country small in area but with a relatively large and industrious population. It was de-

pendent upon other countries for much of its raw material and upon cheap labor for the success of its manufacturing enterprises. Since the war, however, Belgium, like other countries, has felt the need of a change of policy. Early in 1920 the duty on certain luxury articles was increased and later in that year coefficients of increase ranging from one and a half to three times the pre-war rates were applied to nearly all articles assessed on a numerical or weight basis.

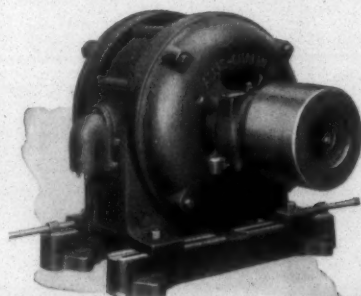
In March, 1921, the maximum coefficient of increase was raised from three to six for the specific duties; the ad valorem duties were increased, and duties were imposed on certain goods that had heretofore been free. More recently, to prevent the swamping of the country with German goods, special duties were imposed on many articles of German origin, except foodstuffs and raw material for Belgian industries. This decree practically doubled the normal duty on goods from Germany and became effective in November, 1921. In April, 1922, this decree, originally confined to goods from Germany, was extended to include countries whose currencies have depreciated more than that of Belgium.

New Italian Tariff.

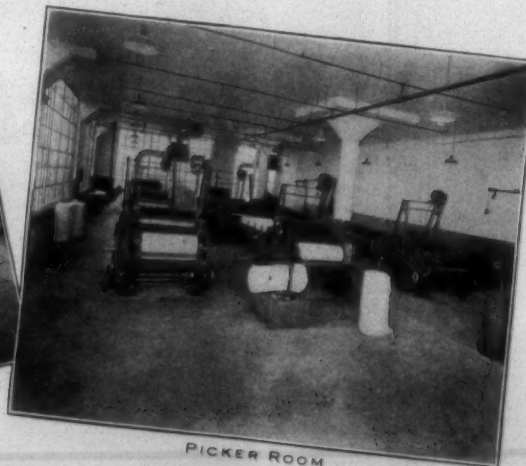
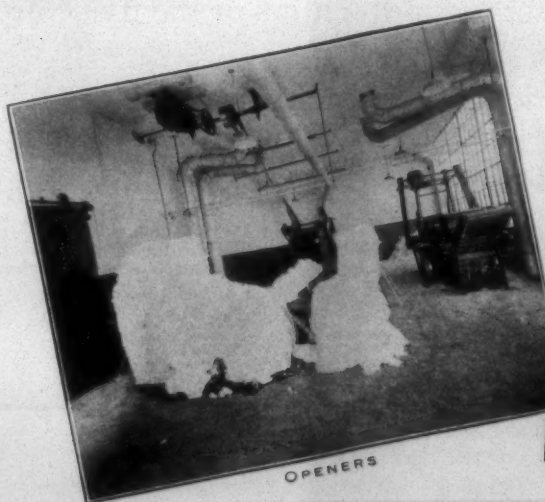
Italy adopted a new general tariff in June, 1921. Duties are payable in gold or at an equivalent



Steam Turbine Unit



Type "AR" Squirrel Cage Induction Motor



Complete Power and Electrical Equipment for Textile Mills

Motors of Different Types for Textile Application

SEND FOR TEXTILE BULLETIN NO. 139



ALLIS-CHALMERS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, U.S.A.



fixed by the Government; extensive changes in the tariff schedule were made; minimum basic rates were laid down, with a view to their increase by co-efficients to such extent as may be necessary to meet conditions in cost of production in Italy and abroad.

Spain has met the post-war conditions with drastic tariff changes. A preamble to the Royal Decree of June 3, 1921, declared that it was "the intention of the Spanish Government to accord to Spanish industry a degree of protection as high as is compatible with other Spanish interests." It is not surprising, therefore, that the new Spanish tariff shows a general increase in duties. A notable feature is a sur-charge levied on duties not paid in gold, which automatically increased duties on an average of 50 per cent.

In Japan the laws of July, 1920, and June, 1921, serve as emergency measures pending a general revision of the tariff. Such changes as were made in the Japanese tariff are designed to furnish additional safeguards for Japanese industries, to protect new industries and to prevent dumping.

In the construction of these post-war tariffs it has been recognized that the administration of the law is as important as the proper adjustment of the rates of duty. It was evident that unless the rates were actually effective the purpose of the law would be defeated.

Foreign Valuations in Britain.

The British Dominions as a rule have adhered to foreign valuation.

Canada, Australia, British South Africa and New Zealand defined the basis for ad valorem duties as the fair market value of the goods when sold for home consumption in the country whence exported, but New Zealand adds 10 per cent to such fair market value.

Great Britain's plan for the assessment of duties differs from that of its Colonies. Under the British plan the basis for ad valorem duties is "the price which an importer would give for the article delivered, freight and insurance paid, at the port of importation."

In France the value must represent the cost of the goods landed at the French frontier.

In Belgium "the value to be declared is the value of the goods at the time and place of presentation to the customs, not including import duties." The basis in Holland "is the sum which it is considered may be charged on the day of the declaration for delivery, minus the import duty." Denmark provides that the importer of the goods subject to ad valorem duties must "state the purchase price with the addition of insurance, freight and other costs incurred."

In Portugal, ad valorem duties are assessed on the value of the goods at the place of manufacture, "increased by the charges for freight, insurance, commission and all other expenses incurred up to their entry in the custom house." Spain has gone further than other European countries in abandoning reliance upon foreign market prices as the basis for ad valorem duties. By decrees issued in February, 1922, a

new basis for valuing imports subject to ad valorem duties were adopted. By this plan, freight, insurance, commissions and other expenses incidental to the delivery of the imported articles are added to the cost of the article and then consideration is taken of the cost of manufacturing a similar article under Spanish labor and industrial conditions. Commenting on these new provisions of the customs laws of Spain, the American commercial attache at Madrid said that the plan "was copied almost entirely from the plan under consideration by the Congress of the United States."

Spanish Tariff Act.

Another significant modification of the Spanish tariff was contained in the law enacted April 22, 1922. The act empowers the Government to reduce certain duties 20 per cent on imports from any country which authorizes equivalent advantages to Spanish products. The act also empowers the Government to limit imports from any country which places limitations on imports from Spain. The Government is also authorized to change specific duties to ad valorem duties and ad valorems to specifics; to forbid the importation of goods from any country, if extraordinary circumstances require such action; to assess export duties or forbid the exportation of any class of goods if necessary to national interests and to take necessary protective measures for national industry as against foreign or industrial dumping. To make use of the authorization to reduce the duties the Government must first

ask the opinion of the commission for the Protection of National Industries and of the Permanent Tariff Commission. Before changing specific to ad valorem duties or ad valorem to specific duties the Government must first ask the opinion of the tariff commission and of the special bureau for the application of ad valorem duties.

To those familiar with the pending tariff legislation in this country it is evident that these provisions of the new Spanish tariff law for the modification of duties and for review of the facts by the tariff commission were suggested by the tariff commission were suggested by the tariff bills now under consideration by the Congress of the United States.

Central European Customs.

An order of the minister of finance of Germany, effective October 20, 1921, increased from 900 to 1,900 per cent the premium payable when gold duties are payable in paper currency. This was further increased to 3,900 per cent by a proclamation of November 23, 1921. Compared with the duties effective before the war this increase is equivalent to 40 times the rate then prevailing.

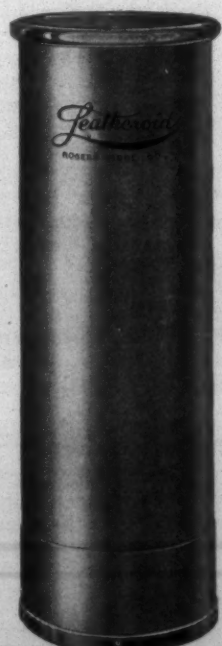
Austria by a law of May 1, 1921, which had the double purpose of increasing the customs revenue and of restricting the importation of luxuries, considerably extended the system of co-efficients of increase which was first adopted in July, 1920. Starting with a co-efficient of three the increase has proceeded until April, 1921, it had reached 80.

"We Know our Fibre Because we Make It"

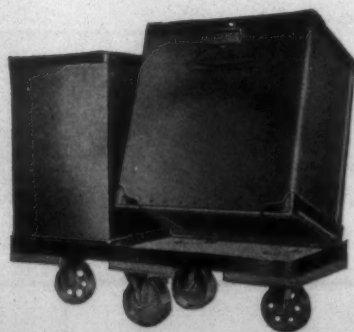
Leatheroid

THE FIBRE MILL EQUIPMENT THAT LASTS

Catalog Sent On Request



Style No. 1 Seamless Moving Can. Patented rolled fibre top. Equipped with 6" seamless kicking band. Steel bottom reinforced with steel ring. Style No. 2 made with polished steel top.



Combination Doffing Car. Has Fixed and loose box Casters with self-oiling wheels.



Style No. 2 Warehouse Truck. Steel clad, lined with Leatheroid Fibre. Steel over wood top rim. Ribbed steel bottom band. Caster with self-oiling casters.



Style No. 3 Mill or Factory Box. Steel over wood top rim. Metal cut-in handle. Hardwood shoes with special steel protecting corners.

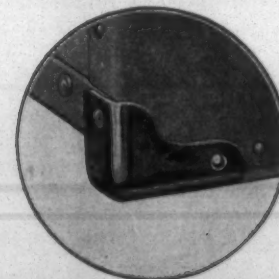


Illustration of special steel protecting corner angle.

ROGERS FIBRE COMPANY

121 Beach St. BOSTON, Mass.

1024 Filbert Street, Philadelphia

43 West 16th St., New York

Overseer to Superintendent

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

Cleaning Cotton.

Although the superintendent of a cotton mill does not, as a rule, have much to do with the cleaning of cotton, it pays him to be familiar with the principles of operation of the same so that he may know whether the stock delivered at the mill is properly prepared for manufacture into yarn or cloth. The cotton should be entirely free from seeds, sand, dust and other foreign substances before it is baled for the mill. This work is supposed to be thoroughly accomplished at the gin mill. And usually it is. The cotton is run through a cotton seed cleaner before it is put into the gin, so that the seeds may be removed. In some ginning plants the seed cotton cleaning attachment is a part of the cotton gin so that the operations of removing the seeds and ginning become continuous. In other plants an independent machine is used for seed cotton cleaning, a view of which is shown in section in Figure 1. The cotton to be cleaned is fed on to the moving apron or creeper A and carried by it into the mechanism of the machine. The rapidly revolving toothed cylinder B takes hold of the loose cotton and carries it over its top, meanwhile opening the fibers and freeing considerable foreign substance from the staple. The fan F produces a current of air that serves to blow out the foreign substances thus loosened. The cotton thus freed of numerous impurities drops to the bridge C which guides the staple to the toothed cylinder E. The base below the cylinder is likewise provided with metal toothed projections and the cotton is worked between the points.

The result of the action of these points on the cotton is that the staple is opened, the compact masses broken and foreign matter removed. The cotton then passes out of the machine through the chute D.

Ginning the Cotton.

Next comes the removal of the husks, berries and particles of seeds from the cotton fiber which has at this stage been cleaned of sand and kindred foreign matter. There is a berry inside of every ball of cotton and this must be removed. There are various types of gins in the service, all them doing good and effective work. The saw gin of the Eli Whitney design is shown in a longitudinal sectional drawing in Figure 2. Whitney invented this kind of gin about 125 years ago and it is operated with many improvements on the same principle even at this date. It is termed a saw gin because of the presence of a series of saws, circular in form, and arranged side by side on a shaft. The teeth of these saws pull the cotton through a grating and of course the husks and various other substances catch on these grate bars while the cotton is permitted to pass through. The apertures of the grating are

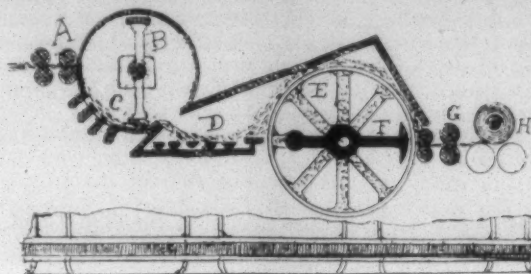


Fig 1

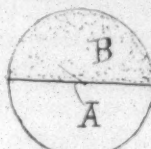


Fig 2



Fig 3

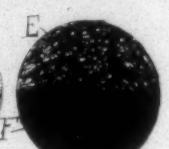


Fig 4

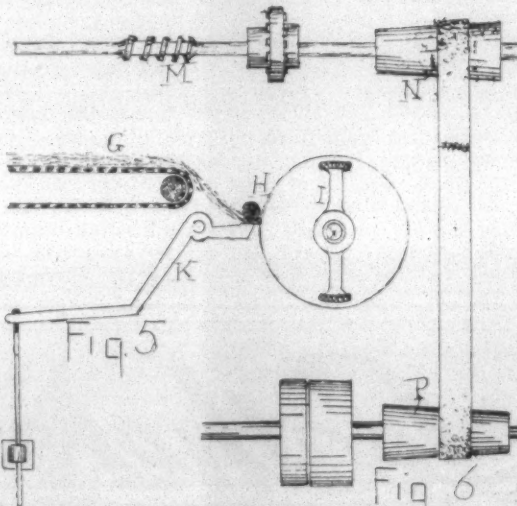


Fig 5

Fig 6

adjusted so fine that the cotton fiber cage at the point designated by the arrow. The speedily revolving teeth has easy passage but foreign substances have not. The cotton to be ginned is fed into the opening of the apertures. The foreign matter that is thus separated from the staple

of the saws quickly seize the cotton and draw it through the grating goes tumbling down the incline of the grating and out of the machine. The cotton passes along with the momentum of the teeth of the saw to the large cylinder about the circumference of which are rows of bristle brushes. These bristles aid in removing the staple from the saws.

The cotton then continues along the line of the arrows and out of the machine, having been thoroughly cleansed of all foreign matter. Other types of gins operate with rollers instead of saws and are useful for the long staple grades. It is necessary that the saws be lubricated and cleaned. There is a tendency for gummy substances from the cotton staple to adhere to the points of the saws and in time interfere with their effectiveness. This trouble is overcome by scraping the collected matter from the saws at intervals, then applying coil oil. Automatic devices have been invented for regularly lubricating the saws while the gin is in operation. Where such apparatus is used, there is less liability of injury to the fiber from gummed saw teeth. A longer average of staple results when the saws are retained in proper working order. The writer has seen the teeth of saws of cotton gins in such bad order that high grade cotton has been permanently damaged by breakage of the fiber and general injury to the staple. Sometimes the gins are operated by careless operatives who allow certain teeth to get dull, bent or otherwise out of true running condition with the consequence that the ginning is not thoroughly accomplished and some of the staple is abraded or torn.

Figure 3 shows a front view of the teeth of the saws as they pass through the apertures of the grating. The teeth are represented by the solid, narrow black lines. The grate bars are represented by the intervening uprights. It can be understood by examining this adjustment of the cars and the teeth, that any teeth not in line will grind on the adjoining bars.

Then if any fibers happen to get caught between the sides of the teeth and the bars such fibers will be cut. The presence of a number of teeth so bent, reveal themselves by the clicking sound made every time they interfere with a bar.

Feeders for automatically supply the cotton to the gin have been successfully used with greater uniformity resulting. When the gins were fed by boys the supply used to run low or high at intervals causing uneven work.

Fire Without Having A Cleaning Period On



For Use with Either Natural, Induced or Forced Draft
FOR DETAILED INFORMATION WRITE

THOMAS GRATE BAR COMPANY
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Odd Lots Cotton

Odd lot orders solicited for the purchase and sale of Cotton for future delivery

Special Attention to Mill and Dealers' Hedges

EDWARD L. PATTON & COMPANY

81 Broad Street, NEW YORK

Interesting Booklet D-33 on Facts
Mill Men, Dealers and Growers
Should Know, mailed on Request.

Code—Shapperson's

F. J. Domo & Co.

Cotton Brokers

116 Broad St. NEW YORK

Orders Executed For 10 Bales
or Multiples Thereof

Members American Cotton Exchange

Six Sound Reasons Why The American Cotton Exchange Is Full Worthy of Patronage

The "AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGE" is the only Cotton Exchange in the United States chartered for the purpose of buying and selling cotton in both Spots and Futures in lots of 10 BALES and multiples thereof.

The "AMERICAN" is also the only Cotton Exchange in the country whose contracts call for delivery to be made in the ten most advantageously located cities of the South in addition to New York. The great value of this plan is too apparent to require detailed comment here.

After a little over two years the "AMERICAN" has achieved exactly that which THE LARGEST COTTON EXCHANGE IN AMERICA had accomplished at the end of its twenty-third year, the memberships on the "AMERICAN" selling today for the same price as those on the older exchange sold at that time.

The volume of business transacted on the floor of the "AMERICAN" daily, weekly and monthly has made the marvelous increase of OVER 3,000 per cent in just two years, proving beyond all dispute that the Exchange is fully meeting a long felt commercial need.

The "AMERICAN" owns and occupies its own office building in the financial center of New York City, and in addition to being self-supporting is even now making substantial net profits—and remember only a good beginning has been made.

CHARTERED by the State of New York, efficiently guided by officials whose many years' practical experience with every phase of cotton, from planting to manufacturing, gives them mature executive judgment, and embracing numerous active members of proven capacity and trustworthiness as brokers, THE AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGE is deserving of the support of all who are interested in Cotton.

OF INTEREST TO ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN COTTON

Any of the Members of THE AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGE, Inc., listed below will be glad to open up negotiations with Mill Owners, Planters, Merchants and Cotton Factors with reference to handling their "Hedges" in any amounts from ten bales up on a marginal basis of TEN DOLLARS per bale. These firms will also furnish FREE Weekly Market Letters, and gladly give the highest Banking and Commercial Ratings.

Oliver & Houghton
59-61 Pearl St.
New York

A. T. Jennings & Co.
88 Broad Street
New York

Martin & Company
116 Broad St.
New York

E. L. McGuigan & Co.
24 Stone Street
New York

Winfield Brothers
25 Broad St.
New York

Eblin & Company
33-35-37 S. William St.
New York

(These firms are members of The American Cotton Exchange Clearing Association, Inc.)

K E R R

Bleaching & Finishing Works, Inc.

Established 1890

CONCORD, N. C.

Oldest Bleachery in the South

**Bleaching, Dyeing and
Napping for the trade**

Muslins

Cambrics

Twills

Jeans

Drills

Imitation Linens

Shrunks

Nainsooks

Ducks

Pajama Checks

Diaper Cloth

Repps

Gabardines

Piques

Skirting

Towels

Napping—Canton Flannels, Osnaburgs, Sheetings.

Dyeing—Light or Dark shades (direct colors.)

Manufacturing—Seamed Sheets and Pillow Cases.

We Solicit your Business

Convention of American Cotton Manufacturers Association

Report of W. D. Adams, Secretary-
Treasurer.

I must confess to considerable embarrassment in undertaking to convey to you in the brief space of a written report a summary of the activities of your association during the past year. These activities have been so varied, covering such a wide range of service and dealing with so many problems that any discussion of them here must needs be very limited. The only way in which an adequate idea could be had of these activities would be for each of you to visit the general offices of our association and see there the vast amount of work disposed of, correspondence handled, statistics furnished and information supplied that has been distributed almost daily to the members of our association and the industry generally. The practical worth of this service is evidenced by the many cordial letters of appreciation received. These letters have come not only from member mills but from other associations, especially our affiliated State bodies, who, I am gratified to say, are looking more and more to our national organization for aid and counsel in the handling of their own individual problems. This assistance has been gladly and generously given, in reason and out, and I am confident that one of the principal reasons why our association is growing in the estimation of the industry is due to this co-operation so willingly accorded. It has been the pleasure of your secretary during the past year, as heretofore, to work in closest touch with officials of the Cotton Manufacturers Associations of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Kentucky in the handling of special legislative matters touching their own particular needs. Indeed so close has been this co-operation that the week seldom passed but that some request was received from one or more of them. This, gentlemen, it is well to bear in mind is in keeping with the spirit and purpose of our association, namely, to serve as a clearing house for the industry whereby accurate and up-to-date information might be always available and to provide an efficient vehicle whereby the industry might express itself on all problems arising.

In this connection, may I add in passing that your secretary has noted with increasing appreciation the fact that as the work of our association has broadened, representative manufacturers in the various sections are coming closer and closer together in the line of co-operative effort, not only in dealing with general problems but also with reference to the more intimate details in the conduct of their own enterprises. This achievement, which I am frank to say I believe has been due in part to the work of our association, is the more remarkable by reason of the multiplicity of mills and the wide scope of territory over

which they are distributed, stretching from Pennsylvania on the North to Mexico on the South and from the Atlantic on the East to the Mississippi and beyond on the West. Indeed one of the gratifying signs of the times, in my judgment, is this growing recognition of a general community of interest in the industry—something that has heretofore not always been the case.

But while great assistance has been rendered the several State Associations, the individual members of our own organization have not by any means been neglected. Your office has sought to keep them thoroughly posted at all times on important developments affecting their welfare. Many circulars have been issued from our office, which I trust, have been of great assistance to them. These related to vital matters, such as for instance, changes in Federal tax regulations, particularly Memorandum 106 regarding depreciation in pre-war years; the new rulings relative to carrying forward losses incurred in 1921 to 1922 and 1923, reserve for bad debts, etc. The letters issued at the instance of our traffic and other committees have been exceedingly valuable. In brief, we have sought that nothing arising or likely to arise that might affect the successful operation of our plants but that our members have been advised in ample time to avail themselves of any new developments.

As a further evidence of the varying activities of your association and its wide scope of service, permit me to direct your attention for a moment to a new work undertaken during the year, the object and purpose of which was to present the true facts regarding certain distinctive features fundamentally affecting our Southern development, about which the public has been largely uninformed. I have not the time nor the inclination to enter into any detailed discussion of them here, for they are all perfectly familiar to you. It is enough to say that your Association, feeling that the good of the industry called for a proper presentation, undertook the task and I believe carried it through in a highly successful manner. A number of letters and statements were prepared by your secretary, which after careful review and approval by your board, were published throughout the country. These statements evoked wide comment by reason of the fact that they carried authoritative information on vital issues in which the country was deeply interested. Your officers feel that a real service was rendered the industry by your association in this matter—a service furthermore that no individual or corporation could hardly have accomplished.

But I must hurry on. Our various committees have been especially active during the past year. First, I beg to direct your attention to the work of our Tariff and Legislative Committee. Mr. Stuart W.

(Continued on Page 34)



“How Does Smith Get the Business?”

Smith is a sales representative for a manufacturer of colored goods. Do you know Smith? We imagine you do, although Smith isn't his real name.

As a matter of fact, Smith is a composite person.

On one occasion when you see him he may be a short, fat man, the next time a tall, thin man. But although Smith varies in physical appearance, you can always identify him in other ways. He always looks as if he was going somewhere. He always IS going somewhere. He seems to know what he is going to say to a buyer and to be confident of the result. And when he leaves the buyer he always seems to have an order or the assurance of one. In fact, this happens so frequently that other salesmen look at Smith as he takes leave, and say:

“How Does Smith Get the Business?”

How DOES Smith get the business? Undoubtedly, Smith's personality helps him considerably, but aside from that Smith invariably uses as a part of his selling talk, one brief sentence which always seems to make an impression and to establish a common point of interest between himself and the converter.

“We use Franklin Dyed Yarn,” says Smith, and imme-

diately the converter's wall of reserve begins to crumble; he reaches for his own color card to point out to Smith the Franklin colors which he is planning to use in his new pattern.

The converter has learned by experience that the unusual brilliancy and solidity of Franklin colors greatly increase the saleability of his goods; also that their extreme penetration and fastness assure continued satisfaction on the part of the customer. That is why he likes to do business with mills that use Franklin Dyed Yarn and that is why in many cases he specifies that nothing BUT Franklin Dyed Yarn shall be used.

Upon request we will be glad to advise you what converters specify Franklin colors.

Are your sales representatives Smiths, or are they the fellows who are wondering how the Smiths get the business?

Why not make them Smiths by sending your next order for dyeing to us? Send the yarn in to us on cones, packages or parallel tubes and we will dye it and return it to you on parallel tubes all ready for the V creel.

Our color card and prices will give you all the information you need. They will be sent to you on request.



FRANKLIN PROCESS CO.

Philadelphia—Greenville, S. C.—Manchester, Eng.

Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

JOB DYE HOUSES IN ALL FOUR CITIES

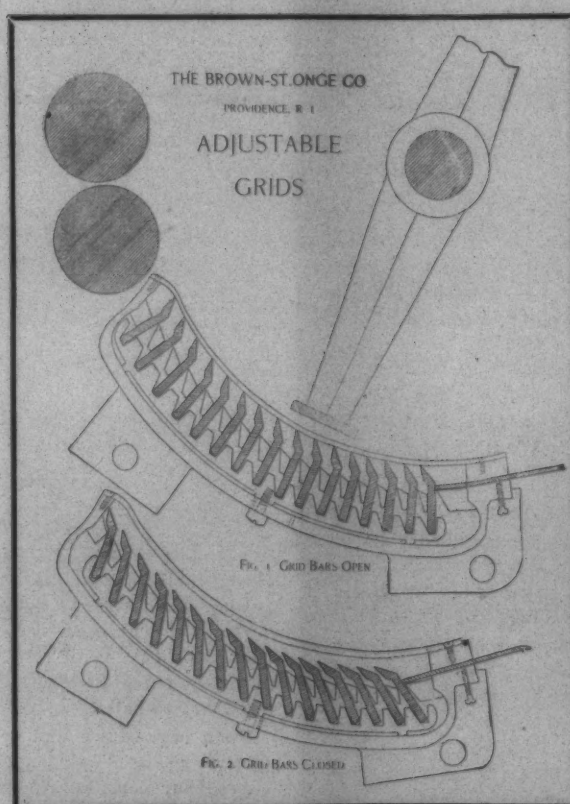


Save Your Cotton

The picker room is the foundation of the mill and if cotton is not started right here it cannot be rectified in other departments. 25% of low breaking strength is caused in this department; 10% of all the fly waste and sweeping throughout the mill is caused in the picker room; 25% of specks in the yarn and cloth is caused from broken leaf and motes at the pickers.

This device increases cleaning in the picker room, regardless of what you are now equipped with.

More Motes Extracted
Cleaner Laps for Cards



No Cotton Wasted
in Picker Room

No Broken Motes

Less Work for
the Cards

Eliminates Specks

Reduces Fly and
Sweeping

**This Device Will Pay For Itself in Less Than One Year
in Any Mill**

Over 200 Sets Installed This Year

Try them in your mill and be convinced.

ESTABLISHED 1904

THE BROWN-ST. ONGE COMPANY

Mfgs. and Selling Agents Patented
Friction Hub for Pickers

Cotton Mill Specialties
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Machine Specialties. Patented
Economy Starter for Pickers

Knit Goods Section

Would Combine All Knit Goods Associations.

At the meeting in Philadelphia of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, J. H. Zens, newly elected president, announced plans looking to the organization of a national body to represent all branches of the knit goods industry. Mr. Zens believes that the consolidation of all of the present associations would make for an increase in the value of such a body to the industry as a whole and that the various activities of present associations could be much better carried out by one body instead of the several now in existence.

The attendance at the convention was unusually large and the meeting proved one of the best the association has ever held. The Knitting Arts exhibition, which was conducted under the auspices of the association, proved the most successful event of its kind that the knitting trades have ever staged. Detailed descriptions of the various exhibits were carried in a previous issue. The report of the committee on uniform labeling was one of the most interesting features of the meeting, the recommendations being especially significant in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of the Winstead Hosiery Company.

One of the recommendations of the committee that is of especial interest is the definition of the word "merino." The committee recommended that where the word "merino" is used that it should be followed by the words "wool and cotton" or "cotton and wool," the material of the greater weight or volume in the mixture to be the first named. It is also recommended that a statement of the percentages of the respective materials, while not actually required, should be encouraged wherever its application is practical from a production standpoint.

1. The word "lisle," when used, should be applied only in connection with two or more ply twisted cotton. If the yarn thus twisted is mercerized, then the term "mercerized lisle" might be used, or any other terms which properly describe the lisle used, but the word "lisle" should not be used in connection with cotton yarn that is not ply twisted, i. e., single thread. Two or more threads of cotton yarn not twisted are not lisle yarns, and as the twisted yarn commands a very much higher price than the same number of strands not twisted, it would be unfair to permit the designation "lisle" to be used in connection with yarn that is not twisted.

2. The word "silk" or the words "pure thread silk" in combination, or other similar words used in connection with silk, should be applied only where actual silk of the silk cocoon is used without any other yarn. Where cotton or other material not silk is used in the top,

toe, heel or reinforcement, qualifying words to that effect should be used in the labels and advertising.

3. Where silk is used on the surface and backed with another fibre, such as cotton, etc., it should be labeled "silk plated," leaving it to the discretion of the manufacturer to state the other fiber on which the silk is plated.

4. Where spun silk is used, subject to the foregoing qualification as to the composition of the garment, it should be labeled "spun silk."

5. Where weighted silk is used the words "weighted silk" should be applied.

6. Where artificial silk is used, the words "artificial silk" are to be applied, and abbreviations of the words "artificial" such as "art.," should be avoided.

7. The use of the words "silk lisle" should be discontinued, because in point of fact there is no such yarn.

8. Where pure worsted or wool yarn is used in the stocking, it should be labeled "worsted" or "wool."

9. Where pure worsted or wool yarn is used to plate over a different yarn, the stocking should be labeled "worsted plater" or "wool plated."

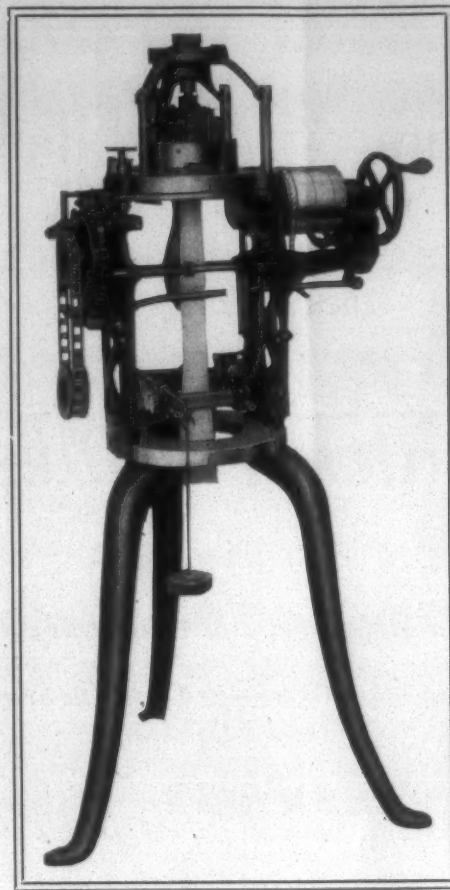
10. Where worsted or wool yarn is twisted with a different yarn, it should be labeled to indicate the component yarns.

11. Where yarns are used which are based on a mixture of wool and cotton in varying proportions, which have commonly been designated "merino," the word "merino" might be used, but should be followed by the words "wool and cotton" or "cotton and wool," the material of the greater weight or volume in the mixture to be first named. A statement of the percentages of the respective materials, while not actually required, should be encouraged wherever its application is practical from a production standpoint.

12. The plan of labeling hereinbefore expressed shall apply to all printed matter on labels, boxes, as well as all means and methods of advertising.

"The foregoing appears to be the consensus of opinion of a majority of our committee as the chairman gathers from the rather voluminous correspondence which was conducted between the chairman and the various members of the committee in the course of promulgating these rules. The chairman has endeavored to harmonize the views on various points expressed by the several members of the committee, and believes he has succeeded, with the exception that Mr. Jos. Rambo is of the opinion that actual percentages in connection with woolen materials should be stated.

"The primary and fundamental objection to this suggestion seems to be that to state percentages would soon lead a manufacturer who produces a number of styles, each having a varying proportion,



BRINTON RIBBERS

possess all modern improvements, including selvage welt, French welt, double knee, dogless and stripping attachments, with automatic stop motions.

Built in all sizes, for all classes of rib work.

We also build hosiery knitters and Body machines for underwear and various other circular machines for all kinds of knitted articles.

Samples and Prices on Request

H. BRINTON COMPANY

Philadelphia

Pennsylvania

Chauncey A. Williams

Everything In

Latch Needles

Factory and Main Office : MANCHESTER, N. H.

Philadelphia Office—40 South 7th Street

Makers of "CAW" Brand Needles

John W. Hepworth & Company

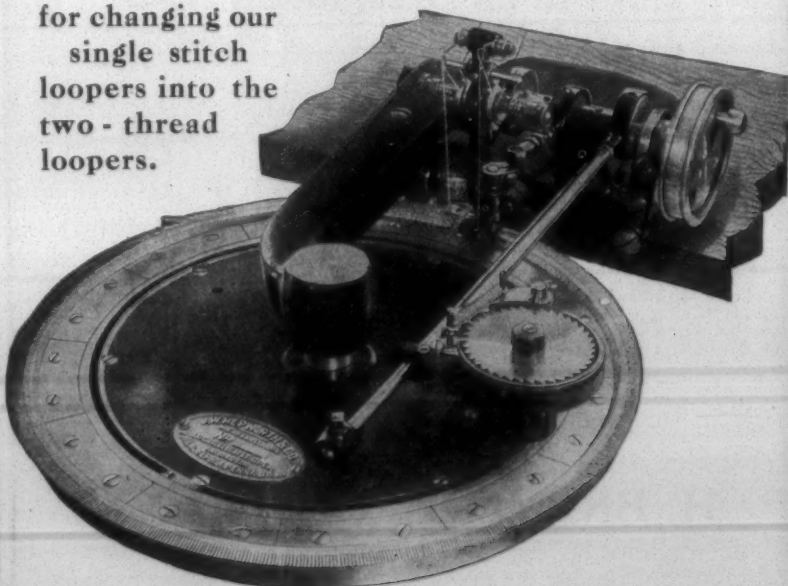
N. W. Cor. Lehigh Ave. and Mascher Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Makers of

Two-Thread Elastic Lock Stitch Looper

Also Attachments

for changing our
single stitch
loopers into the
two - thread
loopers.



into serious difficulties, and too readily would subject him to a change of actual misrepresentation. On the other hand, it is believed that where the component ingredients used in the manufacture of the stocking are named, the purchasing public is put on notice, and if the percentages are then misstated, the blame will not attach to the manufacturer, but to the one who actually makes the misrepresentation in the sale of the garment to the person who is deceived and thus put the blame where it belongs. Mr. Rambo's suggestion is entirely within the spirit which actuated the formation of the foregoing rules and in principle there can be no legitimate objection, but as a practical proposition it is thought that at this time we should go no further than to require the naming of the ingredients having the larger weight or volume at the beginning of the description.

Knit Goods Reports Increase.

Washington.—The March exports of cotton hosiery exceeded 375,000 dozen pairs, a total considerably more than double the shipments of the same month a year ago, and more than 50 per cent greater than those of January or February this year, according to the textile division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The value of the March hosiery exports was in excess of \$816,000 by far the largest monthly value for more than a year.

The principal markets to which these goods have recently been sent are Argentine, United Kingdom and Canada. The Australian market which has been very large in the past seems to have curtailed purchases in the past, the value of cotton hosiery exports to this country in 1920 having been \$3,539,562, in comparison to 334,367 for 1921 and but \$38,977 for the first quarter of this year.

Although not apparent in the export figures, large manufacturers and exporters report that they have recently been receiving large orders for cotton hosiery from several of the world's chief consuming countries, namely, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Netherlands and Mexico.

Knit underwear exports in 1921 were valued at \$3,600,000, a substantial decrease from the previous 1920 annual total of \$14,000,000. However, February and March shipments of this year have exceeded those of the corresponding months a year ago in value by nearly 100 per cent, the March totals alone approximating 300 per cent of the March shipments last year. Despite this recent tendency to increase, the total value of knit underwear exports for the nine months ending March, 1922, were slightly under \$3,000,000 in value, while those of the corresponding period a year ago approximated nearly \$8,000,000.

In the shrinkage of United States exports of cotton knit goods from a total value of \$54,500,000 in the peak year 1920 to \$10,250,000 in 1921, it is apparent that this export trade is now readjusted on a basis of complete liquidation. Ordinarily, somewhat over two-thirds of this trade is in hosiery exported to a great

number of markets throughout the Kingdom, France, Argentine, Cuba and Australia have been the leaders.

Imports Also Increase.

A marked expansion in the imports of knit goods, particularly stockings, has been anticipated due to the large pre-war hosiery imports from Germany. Other foreign sources of hosiery were practically negligible. In an average pre-war year about 2,227,000 dozen pairs of stockings, hose and half hose entered the United States, valued at approximately \$2,785,000, while the total for the calendar year 1921 was but 756,000 dozen pairs valued at \$1,358,000, figures which fail to substantiate current market impressions that present day imports and of German hosiery are abnormally large. In the first quarter of this year, imports of cotton hosiery have amounted to 420,000 dozen pairs, valued at \$447,000, totals considerably larger than those a year ago, yet still far below pre-war imports.

Underwear Production in April.

In April, 1922, reports were received by the Federal Reserve Board, from 53 mills producing underwear, as compared with 54 in March and 61 in April, 1921. Actual production during the month showed a decided falling off, the amount produced by these 53 mills being only 521,885 dozen, or 82.7 per cent of normal. During the preceding month 54 mills reported production amounting to 756,249 dozen, or 92.9 per cent of normal. The production of 61 mills a year ago, however, was only 401,938 dozen, or 49.6 per cent of normal. The figures for summer underwear production were more nearly normal than those for winter underwear, the former amounting to 246,124 dozen, or 92.6 per cent of normal, while the latter stood at 275,761 dozen, or 75.4 per cent of normal.

Comparative reports received from 35 mills also show a loss in production since last month, decreasing from 602,116 dozen in March to 483,963 dozen in April. There was a similar falling off in both unfilled orders and new orders during the month, the former declining from 1,304,203 dozen in March to 1,142,481 dozen in April, a loss of 12.4 per cent, and the latter from 373,047 dozen in March to 270,153 dozen in April, a decrease of 27.6 per cent. Shipments amounted to 350,990 dozen, as compared with 497,826 dozen in March, a falling off of 29.5 per cent. Cancellations rose from 8,685 dozen in March to 15,029 dozen in April, an increase of 73 per cent.

Thirty-nine mills which reported an actual production of 493,715 dozen in April have unfilled orders on hand on May, amounting to 1,072,637 dozen, the balance of orders having declined 8.4 per cent since April 1. The normal production of these 39 mills is 601,082 dozen. New orders amounted to 274,612 dozen, or 45.7 per cent of normal production, while shipments were 357,605 dozen, or 59.5 per cent of normal production. Cancellations amounted to 15,239 dozen, or 2.5 per cent of normal production.

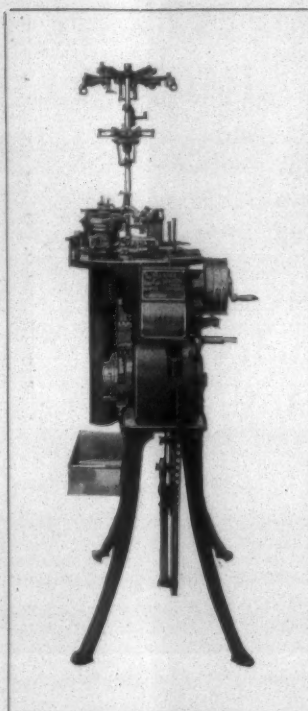
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full information

Moving Pictures of Textile Processes

A very novel and interesting moving picture film was shown during the meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at Washington last week by the Parks-Cramer Company. The film in question was not an ordinary industrial film showing manufacturing processes, but was more of a slow motion film with slow motion scenes predominating and close-ups of various technical operations in the art of manufacturing cotton, beginning with the carding process and proceeding through the various departments of the mills.

Just how moisture or the lack of it makes cotton act was strikingly shown by the film. The motion pic-

ditions of moisture. The other is not.

Another interesting section showed the draft and calendar rolls of a drawing frame. Magnified and under "slow motion" the difference in selvage, thickness and tension of the web was clearly shown.

Some of the pictures are mill interiors. Those which show the contrasts were taken in the textile laboratory of one of the leading educational institutions of the country. The machinery was standard industrial machinery. It was operated by an expert mill operative.

The Parks-Cramer Company makes this comment relative to conditions under which the film was



Under Dry Conditions Static Electricity Causes Web to Float Up Over Doffer Comb.

ture has made it possible to see what we could heretofore only guess—particularly on high speed operations.

Some of the operations shown appeared slow. This was not accomplished by slowing down the machinery—but by means of the "slow motion" camera.

"We were obliged to depend upon nature for bad conditions as she furnished them on dry, windy spring days, but the favorable conditions were artificial—produced by regulated humidity, commercially available to any mill.

"We used good Georgia cotton



Under Moist Conditions Web Falls Into Pan.

The contrasts appear in rapid succession, but the taking of these contrasting pictures was weeks or sometimes months apart. Without the motion picture the contrasts would be hard to distinguish, harder to record, difficult to remember, and this unimpressive.

An interesting "slow motion" section of the film showed a double exposure of two separate strands of yarn. One is spun under right con-

with 1-inch and 1 1/16-inch staple, bought in the finished lap from a neighboring mill. We organized our machinery to spin No. 47s un-combed warp yarn from double roving with two processes of drawing and three of roving.

Drafts, twists and tension were at all times subject to the eye of an expert and changed to make the machines do their best even under

(Continued on Page 30)

Industry and Culture

(Abstract of remarks of J. H. Kirkland, Chancellor of Vanderbilt University, at the annual dinner of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, Washington, D. C., May 26, 1922.)

The word "culture" is often on our lips but like the similar word "civilization" is not easy to define. As I use these words tonight "culture" indicates a process of growth, while "civilization" is the result of that process. A recent writer has published a book dealing with the various tests for measuring civilization. Liebig, the chemist, contended that civilization might be measured by the amount of soap used. College men would measure it by the absence of illiteracy and the universality of education. The criminologist measures civilization by the character and extent of crime, and the sociologist by the prevalence of suicide.

The agencies working through centuries to increase culture are many and varied. They are material and intellectual and spiritual. Amid all of them the primary original moving force has been the necessity of physical labor. The first culture was not of the land but of the hand. Man began to move upward from a savage state when he first learned to work with his hands. After a long period he began to use tools, and by such tools we mark out periods of culture calling them the stone age, the age of bronze, or iron, and now of steam and electricity.

The thesis which I desire to support in my remarks this evening is that industry absorbs all the various processes of human progress and reflects the sum total of culture. It transforms the physical into the intellectual, the individual into the social, the crude into the artistic, the material into the spiritual. It is a narrow view of education that confines it to the schools and colleges. Industry and commercial life are a great university. In this field there are classes and taskmasters. He who masters his subjects succeeds, and he who fails goes foot. The production of wealth is today fundamentally an intellectual proposition. The work of the world is not done by manual labor, but through machinery we are using every day the labor of five hundred million men. Harvests perish where they must be gathered by hand. The weakness of cotton culture is that we have not yet perfected a mechanical cotton picker. If hand labor had to be carried beyond the picking of cotton there would be no need of a crop of twelve million bales.

Mr. Atkinson has calculated that a year's work of one man in an improved cotton mill will supply the annual needs of one thousand fully clothed Chinese. The product of one man's labor working under the most favorable conditions will now produce in one year more than five thousand bushels of wheat. One man's labor will convert this into one thousand barrels of flour. The



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first looms were operated by two men and a boy. Now in simple weaving one man operates twenty looms. In manufacturing screws four machines were required and four operators; now one machine does the work, and one man cares for ten machines at once.

When we go back of the great industrial plant we come to a patient worker in some quiet laboratory, and he is generally a university man. The connection between intellectual and industrial life is vividly shown in the development of modern chemical industry. The chemist has his office in every factory, in every mine, on every farm, and all his achievements have been made possible through the work done in university laboratories. Similar illustrations might be taken from every form of scientific study. Marconi is a product of the finest university training, but his work is based on that of many others who came before him. Among scientists no man in the past hundred years ranks higher than Pasteur. He taught the wine growers of France to save their products by partial boiling, and in this way he has taught the world how to render its milk supply safe. When the silk trade of France was about to

be lost through the destruction of the silk worm by an unknown disease, it was to Pasteur that the problem was brought and he solved it. The world is waiting today for some modern Pasteur to free the cotton field of the boll weevil. What has been said is perhaps sufficient to suggest to my hearers many additional lines of proof for my first contention which is that the industrial and intellectual life meet in one great synthesis and work as one combined force.

My second observation is that a large part of our organized political and social life is now taken over by industry. Government has ceased to be primarily a police force. The modern industrial revolution has brought government into the economic field, and one of the most perplexing questions in modern political science is how far the state ought to go in this direction. The hard questions of today deal with capital and labor, with taxes and finance, with industry in every form. Modern wars are based on economic conflicts. In other days wars were fought for religion, or for strengthening reigning dynasties and for gratifying the ambition of rulers. A modern war growing out of strictly religious convictions

is unthinkable, but it is easily conceivable that a modern war might be brought about through economic struggles. Bismarck cared nothing for a navy and had no plans for colonies, but the last Kaiser demanded a place in the sun and was ready to fight for it.

My third observation brings us into a different field. Through all the ages a love of the beautiful has been a potent means of culture. This love of the beautiful is a primary instinct. The savage ornaments his person with beads and feathers, and the civilization of a great nation is shown in the Parthenon and in the statues of Phidias and Praxiteles. Industrial life has utilized this artistic sense. It has appropriated the finest of human emotions and united them with the rough demands of daily life. This is not a new trick of industry or a recent idea. The rich colorings in the houses of Pompeii have not lost their beauty in two thousand years. The great artists of the Middle Ages turned aside from their canvases to draw models for tapestries that still remain as treasures of art when they have long passed their life of service. My whole contention may be summed up in one sentence, and that is, that beauty is not only a passion of the soul but an economic resource. America needs to learn this lesson and to practice it. We have an abundance of raw material, cotton, iron, wood, brass and leather. We have been shipping this raw material to Europe and have received it back a finished product, ornamented with beautiful ideas, and paid for this beauty ten times its original cost.

My last observation is that industry has absorbed and is today absorbing the inspiration and lessons of moral and spiritual culture. Civilization ascending is marked by altars and temples, by codes of justice and deeds of kindness, by works of charity and care for the weak. The same ethical principles characterize modern industry. It is a commonplace of the market that honesty is the best policy. It has been proved in a hundred great industrial plants that the Golden Rule is good business. The Great Teacher says that antagonisms are wrong. Industry adds that antagonisms are folly and do not pay. The square deal is more respected and observed in industrial life than in social life. The impress of a firm's name on a manufactured article is a signature on a bond, a promise to pay in service. The stock exchange of New York may be open to some criticisms, but it is a shining example in commercial life of the sacredness of obligations and the integrity of promises.

Concluding these various observations it is perhaps worth while to add this thought, that the rehabilitation of the world after the terrible experiences of the great war will come most easily along lines of industrial improvement. The problems now before the world are political but mainly economic. Industrial plants have remained idle while

(Continued on Page 28)

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Committee Reports at American Cotton Manufacturers' Conven- tion.

Report on National Council of Amer- ican Cotton Manufacturers.

(By Stuart W. Cramer)

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

With reference to the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers, I beg to report as follows:

The principal activity of the council during the past year has been the tariff: it has functioned through the Consolidated Tariff Committee, composed as you probably know of representatives from the National Council, from the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, from the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, from the Arkwright Club and the Cotton Merchants Association of New York. A separate report will be made on the tariff as chairman of your Legislative Committee.

Another important work of the National Council has been that of Mr. John Lawrence's Committee on Foreign Trade. That is destined to become a valuable agency of co-operation between the cotton textile industry and the Government bureaus of the Department of Commerce that have charge of exports and trade statistical data. Mr. Lawrence is peculiarly qualified to work out this problem and is giving it his very close attention. Another year should show material results.

A committee from the National Council attended the World Cotton Conference in England and at the same time again discussed with the leaders of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners the subject of American representation. It reported adversely just as a similar body from your association did several years ago. The matter was not finally disposed of, however, and there is still a possibility of working out some kind of a limited co-operation with them through some other agency than the National Council, such as representation through some separate and possibly special body organized for that purpose.

One interesting action of the council was the offering through the Secretary of Agriculture of a prize of \$1,000.00 to the person who does the best work during the coming season towards the eradication of the boll weevil.

The joint action of the National Council and its two constituent associations with the Arkwright Club and the Cotton Merchants Association through the Consolidated Tariff Committee brought out clearly the desirability and need for amending our National Council representation so as to give it the additional power and authority to take such action whenever problems arise requiring a more complete representation of the cotton textile industry than now exists to handle certain matters of national importance and scope; also, to provide for the prompt handling of such matters of national importance and scope as it seems desirable should be done by our own association individually. The amendment to accomplish these results suggested in President Tyson's address have had the careful

consideration and unanimous adoption by your Board of Governors and will be submitted for your action in executive session.

Respectfully submitted,
Stuart W. Cramer.

Report of Committee on Legislation.

(Stuart W. Cramer, Chairman)

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:

In addition to the several routine matters coming before this committee, federal taxes and the tariff are still those of compelling importance.

But little need be said regarding taxes, however, except to remind you of the many points covered by Dr. T. S. Adams, of the Treasury Department, who addressed you at our last convention; and to say that a great deal of time and attention has been devoted to following up those points and certain rulings made since by the Commissioner of Internal revenue in all of which so many of you have such vital interest. Secretary Mellon and Commissioner Blair have taken long steps during the past year towards disposing of many of the problems that have congested the income tax service and worried so many taxpayers.

As I stated in my report on the National Council, tariff legislation is still pending; this association is represented in a Consolidated Tariff Committee of which Mr. Arthur H. Lowe, of Fitchburg, Mass., is chairman, both through its membership in the National Council and directly by individual participation of the association itself. Since our last convention, the Senate Finance Committee held hearings at which Hon. Henry F. Lippitt, former United States Senator from Rhode Island, spoke for the cotton cloth section and the undersigned spoke for cotton yarns. Mr. Lippitt is a practical mill man and one of the best informed cotton manufacturers in the United States. He made a deep impression on the members of the Senate Finance Committee. There could not have been a stronger presentation of the technicalities of the complicated and intricate problems involved in the cloth schedule.

It is not worth while to speculate or conjecture upon the tariff bill as to when it will be finally passed, for the House and Senate bills are fundamentally quite different and a long period of conference is probable even after the Senate bill is passed. It is sufficient only to say that unflagging attention has been required for the past year, and will be required for months to come.

I do wish, however, to express my hearty appreciation of the intelligent and loyal assistance of our secretary, Mr. Adams; in fact, without it no individual member of our association could have done the work necessary to carry out your instructions and follow up the tariff situation for such a long time—for, when finally enacted the tariff bill will have been pending between one and two years. The many varied interests represented make the problem exasperatingly difficult; but, the necessity is recognized by all for a tariff bill that will adequately protect the cotton industry during the

coming period of world reconstruction with its certain and desperate industrial and commercial problems.

Report of Committee on Education.

Your Committee on Textile Education begs leave to submit the following report. At the outset permit me to state that while your committee as a committee has not been particularly active during the past year and therefore can hardly point to any outstanding achievements as the result of its work, we hope much good has been accomplished in urging on various mill executives the importance of more vocational classes, more and better night schools, better Y. M. C. A.'s, etc., the advantage of the special facilities offered by the State and Federal authorities through their vocational departments, the sending of promising young men off to the textile schools for two years' courses in our leading schools, etc.

Your committee has been gratified to note the growing interest displayed by mill executives in general educational activities. In response to an inquiry recently submitted, W. A. Shealy, supervisor of mill schools in South Carolina, advised me that in 1920-1921, one hundred and sixty-nine of the one hundred and eighty-five mills in the State, were paying a special school tax ranging from three to nineteen mills, to say nothing of school bonds. Further, that the mills in South Carolina had contributed considerably more than \$1,000,000 that year for buildings, equipment, salaries, etc., over and above their regular taxes—a highly interesting showing. And what has been said of South Carolina is unquestionably true of North Carolina, possibly in an even larger degree. Georgia, Alabama and the other States can doubtless also submit gratifying records. All of which demonstrates just how alive our manufacturers are on the vital subject of education.

In order to secure accurate and up-to-date information as to what representative mills in our association are doing, your committee recently addressed them a letter, with certain questions as to vocational classes conducted, day and night schools held, number of students at textile colleges, community activities and all forms of welfare work generally. It was felt that such information would serve as an index to what had already been done and prove a guide to future activities. Replies were received from ninety-five mills as follows:

Thirty mills reported from one to four classes in vocational training.

Seventeen mills advised that they had 83 students off at school pursuing special textile courses, distributed between the North Carolina A. & E. College at Raleigh, Clemson in South Carolina and Georgia Tech in Atlanta, with a few at Lowell, Mass., and Philadelphia. Fourteen of these students, at Clemson and Georgia Tech, were receiving assistance from the mills.

All 95 mills reported grammar school facilities, 47 being supported by taxation, 10 by the mill exclusively and 38 by taxation and the mills jointly. Forty-three mills re-

ported high school departments in addition to the regular facilities.

Forty-six mills reported night schools, 10 being supported by taxation, 17 by the mill exclusively and 19 by taxation and the mills jointly.

Fifty-three mills reported community workers, 38 community nurses, 24 Y. M. C. A. secretaries, 18 garden demonstrators, four kindergarten courses, one designing courses and one school for overseers.

While only 95 mills submitted reports, it is fair to assume that scores of others would have done so had they been given ample time. The facts contained in the above report are highly significant and interesting.

Your committee further submitted an inquiry of the various textile schools as to the number of students pursuing special textile courses. The North Carolina A. & E. College reported 168 students, 113 of whom had come from mill villages and mill communities. Clemson in South Carolina reported 110 students, of which 33 came from mill communities. The Georgia School of Technology reported 150 students, 85 from mill communities, 65 having had some mill experience. The Textile Industrial Institute advised a gratifying enrollment of 231, all students working their way part time through school, 95 per cent having come from mill villages and mill towns.

In conclusion, gentlemen, your committee feels that while our members are showing gratifying and commendable zeal in making it possible for the young people in our mill communities to obtain splendid grammar school facilities, the time now has come when specialized work is highly essential. President Tyson yesterday touched upon the need of diversifying and improving the character of our goods. Undoubtedly this will follow, provided we have sufficiently trained overseers and bosses and that is just what I am emphasizing. More vocational classes, more night schools, more schools for overseers, more classes in designing, more young men from the mills off at some good textile school qualifying himself for his life work—this is what we need.

Respectfully submitted,

Alex Long, Chairman.

May 27, 1922.

Report of Traffic Committee.

On behalf of your traffic committee I beg to state that changes, pending and proposed, are just now under way on the part of the Interstate Commerce Commission and Southern roads, which, in the end, may revolutionize freight rates in the South.

On February 21st, the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered a general investigation into class rates, from, to and within Southern territory, under Docket No. 13494; the investigation was ordered at the request of carriers and certain shippers, who have become almost discouraged in their efforts to harmonize rates in this part of the country in accordance with the commission's Southeastern Fourth Section Order (the carriers' figures in every case (Continued on Page 28))

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THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1922

Meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

The meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at Washington, D. C., last Friday and Saturday was "long" on speakers of high quality and "short" on "pep," whereas it takes a proper mixture of both to make an enjoyable meeting.

The address of President L. D. Tyson was a very able document, in fact, one of the ablest addresses ever delivered before the Association.

The address of Jas. A. Emery, counsel of the National Manufacturers' Association, was also able and was heard with close attention at the morning session.

The address of Thos. O. Marvin, chairman of the Tariff Commission, and Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, at the afternoon session, had to compete with a baseball game including therein the prospective appearance of Babe Ruth, and baseball won to the extent that merely a handful listened to the addresses of two able and distinguished men.

The banquet Friday night was a success from the point of attendance and the food was fine, but those who listened to the speeches of Sir Auckland Geddes, the English Ambassador, and Dr. J. H. Kirkland, of Vanderbilt University, felt like they were performing a duty rather than seeking entertainment.

Sir Auckland Geddes is undoubtedly an able man but like all diplomats he was afraid to say anything, and he did so very efficiently. He did throw a scare into the cotton manufacturers by telling them that English spinners feared a cotton famine.

Dr. Kirkland spoke for fully an hour on "Industry and Culture." While it was an able address, it is a safe bet that no one can recall today anything he said.

When the few who remained to hear the addresses finally left the

banquet hall them seemed to do so with a sigh of relief and there was not a one who could truthfully say that he had a good time.

Manufacturers have many worries and troubles in their daily course of business and when they go to the annual meeting of their association they look forward to the banquet as a bright spot that will afford some amusement and some fun, and it is unfair to force them to sit for two hours while distinguished but heavy orators discourse upon the travail of Europe and such subjects as "Industry and Culture."

It is our idea that vaudeville actors and professional entertainers should fill the banquet program and we know that ninety per cent of the members of the association would vote for that kind of a program and there would not be a continual sneaking out as there was after the food program was finished last Friday night.

We made this criticism one year ago but, as it seemed to fall upon deaf ears, we feel more than justified in emphasizing it here.

Those who had charge of the program deserve great credit for securing such an able and distinguished lot of speakers but that does not relieve them for criticism because of lack of variety.

The business session on Saturday morning was devoted to reports of the various committees, including a very able set of resolutions presented by S. F. Patterson, chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

The election resulted as follows: President, C. E. Hutchison, Mt. Holly, N. V.; Vice-President, W. E. Beatlie, Greenville, S. C.; Chairman of Board of Governors, A. W. McLellan, New Orleans, La.; Secretary and Treasurer, W. D. Adams, Charlotte, N. C.; new members Board of Governors, Bernard Cone, Greensboro, N. C.; M. L. Cannon, Kannapolis, N. C.; S. F. Patterson, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; Geo. W. Sumner, Newberry, S. C.; Wm. D. Anderson, Macon, Ga.

Features of the Saturday morning session were the election of J. C. Plonk, retired cotton manufacturer, as a life member of the association and the presentation of the president's medal to Gen. L. D. Tyson.

Changed Public Sentiment.

When the Keating-Owen Child Labor Law was declared unconstitutional there was an avalanche of editorial denunciation of Southern cotton mills and most of the editorials showed an entire misunderstanding of our working conditions and our State laws.

The editorials that have appeared since the recent decision have shown a remarkably different tone and there has been a surprising absence of the wild statements that were made when the first decision was rendered.

We believe that the better understanding of Southern mill conditions is due to a considerable extent to the two Health and Happiness Numbers that were published and distributed by the Southern Textile Bulletin.

Both numbers were profusely illustrated by views of Southern mills including Y. M. C. A. buildings, schools, welfare buildings, etc., with reading matter telling of such activities.

The first Health and Happiness Number was sent to members of Congress and to prominent men and women throughout the country, while the second number was placed in the public libraries in all cities of over 25,000 population.

The short haired women and the reformers get a great deal of their information from public libraries and without doubt, our Health and Happiness Numbers have given thousands of them a different idea of Southern mills.

Now that women have entered the field of politics, it is important for them to know that Southern cotton mills are not as they have been painted by the agitators and editions such as the two we issued make a splendid impression.

The understanding of Southern mill conditions as indications by recent newspaper editorials has been a surprise to us.

Contest Articles Suspended Until June 15th.

On account of the fact that our issue of June 1st will be filled with an account of the meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and that of June 8th with the proceedings of the meeting of the Southern Textile Association, we are obliged to temporarily suspend the publication of the articles contributed to the contest on "If I Were Building a Mill," but the contest will be resumed and completed in our issue of June 15th, as there are only six more articles to be published.

While at the meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association last week we were agreeably surprised to find that most of the mill presidents were following these articles and much interested in same. Many of them complimented the contest and asked for copies of the book when all of the articles

are printed in book form.

A Good Suggestion.

Milton Smith, of Greenville, S. C., has made a suggestion relative to the next meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, that we consider should be adopted.

Mr. Smith suggests that a boat be chartered from Savannah to New York and that the meetings be held on the boat with a banquet at some New York hotel after arrival there.

The cost of the trip would be no more than the round trip to New York or Philadelphia and during the two days spent upon the ocean there would be opportunity for fellowship and acquaintance such as can not be secured at an ordinary meeting.

As there would be no opportunity to see Babe Ruth knock home runs, the meetings would be better attended. Of course, if the boat went out beyond the three-mile limit some of the members might start to knocking down high balls, but at any rate they would be close around.

We are strong for the boat trip.

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May 22, 1922.

David Clark,
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Dear Sir:

We congratulate you and your attorneys in securing this decision. We believe that now the States should enact laws for the protection of children which will leave no ground for criticism on the part of right thinking men and women anywhere.

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Elizabeth City Hosiery Co.,
G. F. Seyfert, Sec.-Treas.

Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga., May 25, 1922.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I wish to take this occasion to express to you for our Association our appreciation of your interest and activity in this fight and to congratulate you on the successful termination. Not only the mills of the South, but other interests as well and all who believe in States' rights, are under obligations to you in this case.

With best wishes, I am,
Yours very truly,
P. E. Glenn.

Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills.

Danville, Va., May 23, 1922.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

We heartily congratulate you upon the successful outcome of this case and feel that you have rendered a constructive service to the entire industry for which all of us feel grateful, and we beg to extend you our sincere thanks.

With all good wishes and kindest personal regards,

Yours very truly,
Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills,
Inc.,

By H. R. Fitzgerald,
President and Treasurer.

Personal News

E. E. Smith has resigned as night carder and spinner at the Ranlo Mills, Ranlo, N. C.

J. L. Dudley is now overseer of spinning at the Swift Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

Walter Martin has become second hand in carding at the Berryton (Ga.) Mills.

M. L. Rogers has succeeded C. T. King as superintendent of the Dilling Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C.

E. A. Smith, Jr., has become superintendent of the Phenix Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

J. H. Honeycutt has become superintendent of the City Cotton Mills, Newton, N. C.

M. W. McRae has resigned as secretary of the Raeford Cotton Mills, Raeford, N. C.

H. R. Royster is now superintendent of the Belmont Cotton Mills, Shelby, N. C.

John Denson has become superintendent of the Runnymede Mills, Tarboro, N. C.

Wade Barnes has become superintendent of the Runnymede Mills No. 2, Tarboro, N. C.

R. L. Church is now superintendent of the Idera Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.

W. T. J. Blackman has resigned as superintendent of the Reynolds Cotton Mills, Bowling Green, S. C.

John C. Koster has succeeded F. W. Wagener, Jr., as secretary of the Royal Mills, Charleston, S. C.

J. A. Graham is now superintendent of the Shamrock Mills, Landrum, S. C.

S. B. Wilson has been appointed secretary of the Piedmont (S. C.) Mills.

F. M. Ewer has succeeded Geo. N. Roberts as treasurer of the Bemis Cotton Mills, Bemis, Tenn.

T. B. Wallace is now superintendent of the Sylvan Cotton Mills, Shelbyville, Tenn.

J. K. Nogaim is now superintendent of the Fatuch and Nogaim hosiery Mill, El Paso, Tex.

D. H. Jones has become superintendent of the Kingsville Cotton Mill, Kingsville, Texas.

W. Wilson Page is now superintendent of the Lewis Jones Knitting Company, Winchester, Va.

S. W. Wasley has resigned as manager of the Jonesboro Cotton Yarn Mills, Jonesboro, Tenn.

W. T. Hale, Jr., is now president of the Davis-Hale-Ransom Company, Nashville, Tenn.

Capt. E. Lang, assistant sales manager, and G. P. Lindley, sales

manager of the U. S. Oil and Supply Co., paid us a visit this week.

C. W. Aldridge has become overseer of cloth room at the Dight Manufacturing Company, Alabama City, Ala.

G. F. Ellington has resigned as overseer of twisting and winding at the Whittier Mills, Chattahoochee, Ga.

Aubrey Sammon has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Whittier Mills, Chattahoochee, Ga.

W. T. Sammon has been transferred from overseer spinning to overseer twisting and winding at the Whittier Mills, Chattahoochee, Ga.

George H. Anderson, manager of the Victor-Monaghan Company, Apalache plant, Arlington, has returned from a business trip to Augusta.

E. M. Ellington has succeeded C. C. Robinson as superintendent of the Piedmont Mills Company, High Point, N. C.

J. W. Woolen has succeeded C. C. Robbins as superintendent of the Kernersville Knitting Company, Kernersville, N. C.

R. S. Reinhardt, secretary of the Elm Grove Mills, Lincolnton, N. C. is now acting as superintendent also.

Henry Grill has succeeded Silvie Martinat as superintendent of the Garrou Knitting Mills, Valdese, N. C.

R. P. Hamilton has succeeded M. L. Picklesimer as superintendent of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.

L. D. Pitcher has been elected president of the Diamond Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C., to succeed D. L. Arey.

John R. Penley has been appointed superintendent of the Ivy Damask Mill, Salisbury, N. C., to succeed L. A. Mahaley.

H. T. Criger has been appointed secretary and treasurer of the Pannola Mills, Greenwood, S. C., succeeding S. H. Lander.

G. E. Mottern is now superintendent of the Tennessee Line and Twine Company, Elizabethtown, Tenn.

D. P. Lacy has resigned as superintendent of the Tennessee Line and Twine Company, Elizabethtown, Tenn.

G. L. Westcott has been appointed general manager of the Davis-Hale-Ransom Company, Nashville, Tenn.

W. T. Claytor, formerly assistant superintendent of the McComb Cotton Mills, McComb City, Miss., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Morehead (Miss.) Cotton Mills.

Seamless with a double rolled top *Clear Entrance and Exit*

The sliver always coils up evenly inside this Laminar Roving Can—there is no top sway.

Inside is as smooth as glass and finished with a moisture-proof coating. Outside painted or varnished as desired.

Ten and twelve-inch diameters.

And when you write your order for fibre trucks, baskets and cars, see that it **also** calls for Laminar Receptacles. Of course we make a seamed roving can—the Twentieth Century. A couple of these have been in use in the mill of the Lawrence Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass., since 1888—32 years of hard service and good for years more.

We have a new book entitled "Laminars, the Receptacle that Stands the Gaff." The regular Laminar line is described and illustrated in it. Tell us where to send your copy.

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C. C. BELL, Vice Pres. & Resident Man.

Home Office—WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
Factories at WILMINGTON and NEWARK, DEL.



LAMINAR

MILL RECEPTACLES

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Greenville, S. C.—The Victor-Monaghan Company reports a profit and loss and surplus account for the fiscal year ended January 28, 1922, of \$961,587, according to the annual statement of the company.

Columbia, S. C.—Lockwood, Greene & Co., of Boston, have been engaged to make a study of the power situation in the South for the Pacific Mills, and, in this capacity, have looked into the power situation in Columbia, according to information received in this city.

Roanoke, Ala.—The W. A. Handley Manufacturing Company, which has been idle several months, will resume operations within a few days if plans now being formulated are carried out. The plant has been idle nearly five months. The product is duck.

Spartanburg, S. C.—At the semi-annual meeting of the directors of Whitney Manufacturing Company, held here, the action taken by the stockholders at their last annual meeting to increase the capital stock from \$350,000 to \$700,000 was approved. The new stock will be offered stockholders at par, effective July 1. The regular dividend of 3 per cent on common stock and 3 1-2 per cent on preferred stock was declared, payable July 1.

Greenville, S. C.—The annual report of the Woodside Cotton Mills Company for the year shows a surplus and depreciation reserve of \$1,941,303. At the three plants of the company, equipment consists of 154,060 spindles and 3,688 looms. At the Greenville plant there are 112,128 spindles and 2,620 looms; Simpsonville plant, 25,088 spindles and 600 looms; Fountain Inn plant, 16,844 spindles and 468 looms. Capital stock consists of \$1,763,760 in common and \$2,263,760 in preferred.

Forsyth, Ga.—The Forsyth Hosiery Mill has taken over the Southern Hosiery Mill, of East Point, Ga., and the consolidated mills are now being operated at Forsyth with C. T. Smith of the East Point concern, as manager. Since the consolidation of the mills, the manufacture of silk hosiery has been taken up and silk hose of various colors for men and women are manufactured.

Experiment, Ga.—The Lowell Bleachery Company, of Lowell, Mass., and the Kincaid Manufacturing Company, of Griffin, have joined in the organization of the Lowell Bleachery, South, with principal offices in this city. The common stock of the company will be \$400,000, with the privilege of increasing it to \$1,500,000. The business to be carried on will be bleaching, coloring and finishing of goods and fabrics. Although the principal office will be located at Experiment, branches will be established at other points.

Greenwood, S. C.—Ninety-Six Cotton Mills, at Ninety-Six, have begun improvements which will include replacement of every dwelling house in the mill village with a modern bungalow, erection of a new office building, school house and 4,000 bale cotton warehouse, and installation of a sewerage system.

James C. Self, of Greenwood, is president of the corporation, J. B. Harris general manager and J. L. Williams superintendent. The mill operates 24,192 spindles, employs 250 operatives and manufactures annually about 8,000,000 yards of print cloths and fine sheeting.

Twenty carloads of large dimen-

sion terra cotta pipe will be laid in improving the drainage of the village. All the homes are now supplied with artesian water, the village is lighted throughout by electricity and a well appointed recreation park is maintained. A humidification system of improved type has recently been installed in the mill at a cost of about \$15,000.

Clover, S. C.—Stockholders of Hawthorn Spinning Mills will build a 20,000-spindle mill at Clover, construction work to begin immediately, according to announcement by John R. Hart, of York, attorney for Hawthorn Mills, most of whose

stockholders are residents of Massachusetts.

The new spinning mill will be capitalized at \$1,000,000. Thos. McConnell, of Northampton, Mass., president of the company, is here. Plans for the new mill, which will be a two-story structure, are being drawn by J. E. Sirrine, mill architect, of Greenville.

Seventy acres, adjoining the present Hawthorn Mill at Clover, have been bought by the company from R. M. Robinson as a site for the new spinning mill, which will employ several hundred hands. Numbers of textile men of Massachusetts are making plans to build new plants in the South, according to Mr. Hart.

In Hungary a decree of September 24, 1921, provided for surcharge of 5,900 crowns on every 100 crowns to be added to the customs duties if such duties are not paid in gold.

It is evident therefore that throughout the world steps have been taken to adjust customs rates and regulations to post-war conditions and that these adjustments have been made on a wider scale and with greater expedition than in the United States.

Durham, N. C.—Following the recent return to full time operation at the Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company, the Erwin interests' mill in East Durham, and for the first time in two years, the two big Erwin cotton mills in West Durham, began full time operation Monday. The mills have been working part time, with fluctuating periods of greater or less working time to the week, during the recent dull post-war depression. The increasing volume of business which permits return to full time operation is slightly gratifying to the company and distinctly encouraging to Durham and Durham business.

Approximately 1,500 employees are affected by the longer working week in the three mills. The Erwin mills have been among the more fortunate textile mills in this district and within the State, with the exception perhaps of the Cannon Mills, during the dull business period, and the volume of business has enabled the plant to keep its employees in good circumstances.

Spartanburg Mills Declare Dividends

Spartanburg, S. C.—Four Spartanburg county mills, the Pacolet Manufacturing Company, Whitney Mills, Drayton Mills, Spartan Mills and the New Holland Mills, at Gainesville, Ga., held the semi-annual meeting of their directors and stockholders here and declared dividends, payable July 1, next, amounting to \$269,900. While conditions have not been staple during the past six months, there is now a more optimistic outlook for the textile industry, according to those in touch with manufacturing interests.

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1—125 H. P. General Electric, 2200 volt, 600 r. p. m.
1—100 H. P. Westinghouse, 550 volt, 690 r. p. m.
1—75 H. P. General Electric, 2200 volt, 900 r. p. m.
1—50 H. P. General Electric, 2200 volt, 875 r. p. m.
1—15 H. P. General Electric, 550 volt, 1200 r. p. m.

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Greenville, S. C.



CLEAN QUALITY

SUPERIOR SERVICE

If a drive is worth belting, it is worth belting well. Why be satisfied with a mediocre belt? Cheap belting is false economy—the safest investment in the world has always been REPUTATION.

Charlotte Leather Belting Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

Cannon Mills Must Pay Long Contested Tax Bill.

Raleigh, N. C.—Dissolving an injunction issued by Judge McElroy, the Supreme Court held that the Cannon Manufacturing Company, of Cabarrus, must pay to the county of Cabarrus \$22,342.17 of taxes for the year 1920, protested by the company on the ground that the State Tax Commission had allowed a reduction in the assessed valuation of the property amounting to \$4,659.649 on an appeal which was pending when the special session of the General Assembly in 1920 accepted by enactment the final report of assessments in Cabarrus, in which the value of the Cannon Mills property was fixed at \$13,961,308.

"There is in this statute no exception or authority by reason of any alleged pending appeals or otherwise for the State Tax Commission to change its final assessments so approved by the General.

Mill Men Would Appeal to Workers
(Journal of Commerce)

New Bedford, Mass., May 23.—There has been much said during the present wage controversy in New England about conferences between the manufacturers and the textile union representatives, and those not closely acquainted with the situation have found it hard to understand why the mill men in the strike areas, or elsewhere for that matter, are so unwilling to go into such conferences. In many cases they have refused absolutely to do so, and this refusal has been used many times to work up hostility to the mills on the part of the public at large.

The viewpoint of the manufacturer on this question is first of all based upon the knowledge that the union representatives, who are the ones that are seeking the conferences, or are the ones with whom it is generally thought he should confer, represent only a very small fraction of the workers. Very often not more than ten per cent of them. If they were clothed with full power of negotiation and could themselves decide for or against a wage readjustment, for example, there might be some object in the mill men meeting them and going thoroughly into the subject in order to show them why a change was necessary and justified. As a matter of fact, however, they have no power whatever themselves, but are merely messengers to report to their organization members what was said at the conference. Even if they were convinced, for example, that a cut in wages was necessary and desirable, they could not oppose the

Program of Annual Meeting of Southern Textile Association, Wrightsville, N. C., June 2-3, 1922.**Friday, June 2, 10 A. M.**

Address of Welcome by Mayor J. E. Cowan, of Wilmington, N. C.
Response to Address of Welcome by L. R. Gilbert, Raleigh, N. C.
Address of President G. A. Johnstone, Winnsboro, S. C.
Address, "Will Foremen Study?" by J. T. Davis, New York City.
Discussion, "Cloth Tolerance," led by H. H. Boyd, Charlotte, N. C.
Adjourn.

Afternoon Session—Friday, June 2, 1922, 2 P. M.

Report of F. Gordon Cobb, General Chairman of Sectional Committee Work.
Discussion, "Opening, Mixing and Picking," led by R. B. Burnham, Whitney, S. C.
Adjourn at 3:30 P. M. for surf bathing.

Friday Evening.

Dancing at Lumina Pavilion.

Saturday Morning, June 3, 10 A. M.

Address by J. D. Hammett, Anderson, S. C., subject, "Education and Industry."
Report of Chairman of Carders' Division.
Report of Chairman of Spinning Division.
Report of Chairman of Weavers' Division.
Report of Chairman of Master Mechanics' Division.
Election of Officers.
Business Meeting.

sentiment of the majority of their membership.

Furthermore, experience has shown that they do not even dare to espouse such an idea, and that in the rare cases where they have shown enough courage to make recommendations based on their best judgment rather than on what they thought their membership desired, they have been summarily dismissed from their places as traitors to the cause.

One instance of this happened quite recently in Maine, where a union leader became convinced of the necessity of a wage readjustment and advised the members of his organization to accept it. He was promptly dismissed from his office in disgrace.

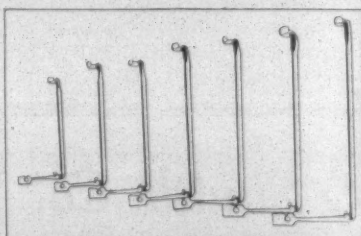
The mill men realize, of course, that no one relishes the idea of having his pay reduced and recognize that hostility to a cut is quite natural. The worker, called into conference to learn why a cut is necessary, cannot be expected to form a sympathetic audience on this subject. It is hard to convince him, of course, but if it is hard to convince an individual worker when talking to him direct, how much harder is it to convince him by a message delivered through a union official who is even more prejudiced, and would not dare to deliver it effectively if he wished to do so.

It has been tried so many times and always with the same result, that the manufacturers regard it as impossible for a conference with union officials to accomplish any really good purpose.

Canadian Mills Complain of Southern Competition.

A. O. Dawson, vice-president of Canadian Cottons, Ltd., in his remarks at the recent annual meeting at Montreal, reported that the firm is now meeting with considerable competition from the Southern States on heavy goods, owing to the long hours and the cheap labor employed there, as well as to price cutting operations by those mills, some of which are selling below the cost. The Government has been asked to assist the situation, but Mr. Dawson was unable to forecast what the Minister of Finance might bring out in his budget. Mills and plants are in good condition and all water and steam powers have been renewed. They are entering the new year with a fair supply of raw materials at prices below the present market.

Mr. Dawson said that a short crop this year would prove a serious matter, as the world crop shortage now amounts to about 5,000,000 bales.



Three reasons for the High Quality of our Flyer Pressers

"We do our work right
Because we are made right"

—these are—Proper Design, Great Strength and Lasting Smoothness. In the perfecting of each of these features we have spared neither trouble nor expense. Our machine shop is the finest of any FLYER PRESSER MANUFACTURER in the country. Our workmen are experts and the material used—Norway Iron—is the best obtainable.

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Cotton Mill Machinery

W. H. MONTY,
Pres. and Treas.

W. H. HUTCHINS,
V-Pres. and Sec.

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must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

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Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM
Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL
Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, General Manager

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Atlanta Trust Company Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS**ALSO HOSIERY FINISHING
AND BLEACHINGS****TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow**

TRADE MARK

Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made eavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

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Child Labor.

The Federal Tax Child Labor law, just declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, would have reached but 15 per cent of the 2,000,000 children from 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations in the United States. Of the 300,000, one-half are, at a guess, in States where the standards are as high at least as those which the Federal law would have set. The child labor problem would, therefore, even if this law had been found constitutional, remain, in the large, a State problem.

It is only some such sweeping constitutional amendment as that now proposed by Representative

Fitzgerald of Ohio, giving Congress power to regulate the employment of all persons under 18 years of age, that could relieve the several States of the obligation to protect each its own children. The way of a constitutional amendment, however, as Senator Pomerene says, "is a long and tedious route." And if the labor of the entire child population of America up to 18 were to be placed under direct regulation of the Federal authorities, the logic of such a policy would ultimately usurp all public control of the child in other matters affecting his health and education.

The obvious thing to do immediately is to push for proper protective State legislation for the child—to do all that is humanly possible

to make the States realize their responsibility. In several States a "children's code" has been constructed or is being framed, as here in the State of New York, embodying the combined advice of those interested in industry, whether as employes or employers, farmers, merchants, educational and health authorities and child welfare experts. These "children's codes" can be made flexible enough to meet differing conditions in different States, and at the same time assure the child among the beet fields of Colorado, for example, the same chance that the child in the most favored locality has.

The most effective method for doing this is not the negative one of forbidding employment, but the pos-

itive one of compelling attendance at school. The Federal Government can be helpful in this way, through such legislation as has been proposed by the National Education Association in the bill providing for a Federal Department of Education and Child Welfare. Under this bill grants in aid would be made to the States maintaining certain minimum standards of school attendance on the part of the children. This policy would encourage the States to do through the schools what the suggested constitutional amendment would require the Federal Government to attempt, through another army of agents and inspectors. The forces interested in preventing child labor should turn their support to this alternative.—New York Times.

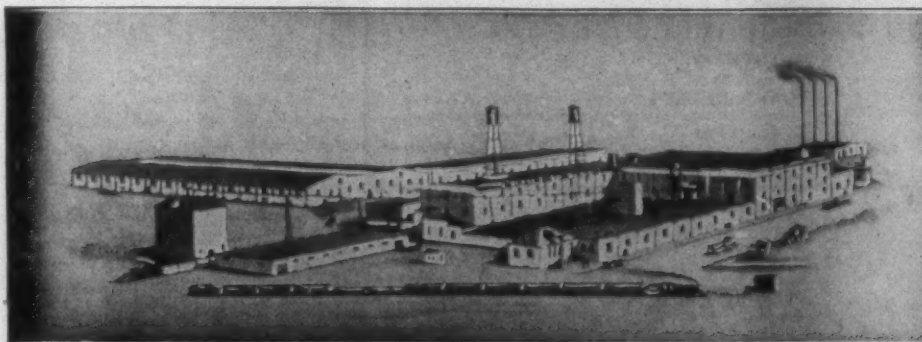
Manufacturers of Speeders, Skewers, Warp Bobbins, Filling Bobbins, Cap Spinning Bobbins, Northrop Loom Bobbins, Twister Bobbins, Twister Spools, Warper Spools, Comber Rolls, Quills, Underclearer Rolls (plain or covered).

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It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY**COLUMBUS, OHIO**

Southern Representatives:

James H. Maxwell, Greenville, S. C.

Claud B. Her, Greenville, S. C.

D. H. Wallace, Greenville, S. C.

Government and Industry

Washington, May 26. — Certain phases of the present governmental regulation of industry through Congressional legislation, have become both unsound and impractical, and changing business conditions demand that they be modified, declared James A. Emery, counsel of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, in an address before the convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association. The ever-enlarging field of Congressional control, he suggested, in numerous ways demonstrated the need for more co-operation between the administrative heads of the country, and the country's business leaders. Only in this way, he said, can practical "regulation" be achieved.

No more constructive step can be taken, he urged, than for industry to unite in systematic co-operation with our "high-minded, sympathetically understanding secretary."

The great volume of national and State laws enacted every year, Mr. Emery declared, has become a serious business issue. Congress and the States annually enact an average of 14,000 statutes, he pointed out, of which at least 60 per cent relate directly to some form of business activity.

Increasing Cost of Operation.

"Consequent upon this expansion and multiplied application of Federal power," he continued, "is an ever-increasing cost of operation. The Sixteenth Amendment, granting to the limit of sovereign authority the taxing power over income, removed substantially all limitations as to the extent to which the central Government may levy upon the income from the property or exertions of the individual citizen."

This system, he said, helped pay the expenses after conducting the war and manufacturers make no complaint against their proportionate contribution, "but a realization of the mounting cost of Government," he went on, "should at once warn those in authority and enlist every thoughtful citizen against public extravagance and assure the most cordial and practical support toward the budgetary method of enforcing public economy."

Industry has not received the remedial relief it had every reason to anticipate through the revision of the Revenue Acts, he said.

"It does not complain of the inevitable weight of the war debt, but neither the form nor substance of the new law reflects the teachings of experience nor the reasonable requirements of business methods. Our immediate need is a decentralized administration, permitting within reasonable limits practical appeal and adjustment, that the overhead of excise may be definitely determined, and not indefinitely estimated to lag as an uncertain charge and an embarrassment to indispensable credit."

Referring to the recently tried Child Labor Tax Case, he said the decision is a "landmark in constitutional law, not because, as those who seek to deceive may say, it permits the industrial exploitation of

children, for it does not. It clearly places upon each State the responsibility of interrogation marks," he said. "The pathway of legitimate enterprise becomes increasingly uncertain under the ambiguities of business law. I have no sympathy with the business hypocrite who pretend: an uncertainty toward forms of business operation he cannot honestly feel. But the business leader whose business purposes and methods are sincere is not only entitled to clear and definite pathways of regulation but undue or uneconomic restraint is not only harmful to him, but an injury to the public interest which stimulated enterprise benefits and advances."

"The Government in war time learned, in the face of hard necessity, that forms of business conduct which it had denounced as sibility of local legislation to meet that vital issue."

The right to regulate the activities of industry may, if wisely or improvidently exercised, said Mr. Emery, become the means of discouraging and hampering the very powers of production "which it is the primary purpose of a wise Government to conserve, promote and stimulate."

"Accurate information is the raw material of business guidance and expansion," said Mr. Emery, coming to the subject of governmental regulation of composition. His references throughout this subject were obviously inspired by the recent developments in the question of "open price" associations.

It is up to industry, he insisted, to prove to the Government and the public that it is capable of self-restraint and self-government.

"Today business is surrounded by criminal were not only to be approved but promoted to successfully defend the nation. We have by legislation in the field of foreign trade deliberately legitimized what we forbid in domestic commerce. We have even pretended to approve combinations in agriculture which we reject in industry. But the co-operation which experience demonstrated to be so highly valuable in war cannot be less useful in meeting the exigencies of peace. Nor can it be possible that in morals or law or practice it is wise to approve and encourage in the public interest a trade practice for any group or class which we hesitate or refuse to permit in every group or class. No principle can be more abhorrent to popular government nor work more injustice under the inevitable operation of economic law than to create privileged groups of traders, each essentially differing in their privileges and opportunities."

"If the practical working of the national law of commerce works hardship by forbidding forms of harmless and helpful co-operation of any groups, they must work an injustice on all, and ultimately injure the public as well as their victim. But they will obtain practical correction only when we accept the principle that it is a matter of equal concern to all. There can be no betterment of the condition by arbitrarily excepting some from a

demonstrated hardship while insisting upon its continued application to others. That course is the way of injustice and neither ameliorates the condition nor assures the presence of that sense of fair treatment essential alike to the satisfaction of individual resentment and the tranquility of a people.

"A fair means must be found by which the smaller business, the innumerable groups of business men lacking the individual resources and facilities for surveying the fields of their endeavors which are legitimately possessed and employed by single concerns of large means, may co-operate to obtain and distribute accurate information with respect to the state of their trade. It is not in the public interest to make them fugitives from information and outlaws from knowledge. We shall not find this desideratum by waiting for it, but by seeking it."

"Industry can prepare the way for a favorable public reception of its suggestions and experience by demonstrating its own capacity for self-restraint and self-government. It can identify and reject the few within its own ranks whose exceptional misconduct incites superficial general criticism and affords the material for malicious and venal commentary."

"It is rightly said that the great prohibition which the public has written beside the field of commercial activity is: 'Thou shalt not suppress competition.' Rivalry cannot long be sustained in the marts of trade if we suffer its destruction in the ranks of labor. The people of the United States are witnessing the singular spectacle of fuel production completely suppressed throughout the United States save in non-union fields. Their successful operation provides the sole means of meeting a vital national need. Slowly and painfully our construction industries are readjusting themselves to meet the long-deferred housing needs of the country, but neither housing nor fuel production will find a stable basis of resumption if monopoly of op-

portunity for employment is preserved by agreement.

"Experience demonstrates that that undesirable and indefensible condition impedes the efficient operation of the construction and fuel industries as surely as the suppression of competition through combinations of manufacturers makes the public the victim of a conspiracy of prices. The judicial record of the determined effort to maintain a monopoly of labor in the coal fields by exclusive contracts, if possible, by organized force, if necessary, is only equalled by the widespread disclosures of collusive agreements to maintain the same condition in the building industry which, limiting the uses of material, restricting the learning of trades and arbitrarily and uneconomically advancing building charges have thereby enhanced the price of every thing made, stored or used in them."

"The same cause always produces the same effects. Veneal agreements between building trades employers and building trades unions, between coal mine operators and coal mine workers, intended to suppress competition in employment, for mutual advantage, represent the disease of which jurisdictional disputes, sympathetic strikes, deliberately restricted output, denial of apprenticeship opportunities, paralysis of production and public disorder are the inevitable symptoms. The people of the United States cannot submit to either the concerted suppression of the competition of the independent tradesman or manufacturer or the independent worker in any field of human effort without paying the inevitable price for violating nature's law that each man shall have a chance to earn his living in fair competition with others or our national tradition and faith that he shall be protected in the right to do so and afforded an opportunity to make the most of himself, that doing so he advances not only his own interest but sustains that of his family, and doing so provides the sole impetus for the forward movement of society."

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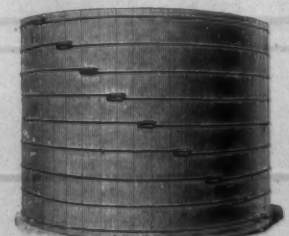


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Report of Tariff Committee. (Continued from Page 24)

being too high and unsatisfactory to shipper), its decision in the North Carolina case, and the rates proposed by the carriers in I. & S. Docket No. 1303, which involved rates between Mississippi Valley points and New Orleans, Mobile, Memphis, Cincinnati, and other Ohio and Mississippi River crossings, and St. Louis.

The territory involved includes the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina and Louisiana (east of the Mississippi River), also rates from Eastern and interior Eastern points and Buffalo-Pittsburg territory (except to Carolina points), C. F. A. territory, including Chicago and Milwaukee group to all points in the above States.

Hearings began in Atlanta on May 22nd—the carriers presenting their case first. The shippers will begin to present their case on June 21st.

The hearing will involve interstate class rates, and the charges resulting therefrom, and into, and concerning the less carload ratings provided in the various exception sheets to the Southern classification and commodity rates applicable on less carload shipments to, from or between points in the territory referred to.

Also the relationship to first class of the rates on the lower classes.

Intra-State rates have not been included, however, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Wisconsin case, giving to the Interstate Commerce Commission full authority over State rates, it is more than likely that those rates will become involved before the inquiry is concluded. The Interstate Commerce Commission has indicated its purpose to consult with the State Commissions and seek their co-operation. It is therefore obvious that any commitment which they should make at this time could be used to advantage by the carriers, should future occasion demand it.

The Traffic Committee of this association is co-operating with the Southern Traffic League in undertaking to work these matters out to a satisfactory conclusion.

There has been such a general cry for reductions in rates, that the Interstate Commerce Commission has conducted an exhaustive hearing, beginning December 14th, last, to determine the advisability of bringing about reductions—if so, how; to what extent and to further determine the ability of the railroads to reduce rates. Frankly, I thought it very inopportune to precipitate hearing at the time, due to the fact that the railroads' earnings were not such as to warrant horizontal reductions; however, the Southern Traffic League, representing a large part of the important shippers in the South made rather a strong showing before the commission and urged that when conditions warrant it, that rates be reduced horizontally.

Rumors are rife as to the probable outcome, but as yet no order has been issued by the commission. I

am of the opinion that rates should be reduced horizontally as they were raised. Others feel that as soon as the carriers are in position to make any contributions from their revenue for the purpose of rate reductions, contribution should be made, not by a percentage or general reduction, but should be accomplished in a more scientific way, by commodity reductions, in which event, certain of the mills more important commodities would be affected. Coal would probably be among the first treated.

In the past year substantial reductions have been made in important cotton rates and in class rates from the East and a great many individual adjustments.

The use of the present form of straight bill of lading, with endorsement, has been authorized until December 31, 1922, thus enabling the mills to get rid of any surplus supply.

The minimum on textile machinery from New England points to Southern mill points has been authorized reduced from 24,000 to 20,000 pounds.

Attractive differentials via water lines to the Pacific coast are now being enjoyed.

Many matters of interest have been handled with the rate and classification committees; some disposed of satisfactorily, others are still pending. We are especially anxious for favorable order from the Interstate Commerce Commission involving rates to the Pacific coast, that matter having been in the hands of the commission for some time now.

We have ahead of us rate problems of tremendous importance. Every mill in the South is interested. I should like to see all members of this association co-operate looking to a solution that is favorable to both the railroads and the shipping public.

In conclusion I wish to thank the officers of this association for their uniform courtesy and kindness to me; especially do I thank Captain Ellison A. Smyth, chairman of your Traffic Committee, and Mr. Adams, your secretary-treasurer, on whom I have called so many, many times for advice and counsel and who have responded so heartily to my calls.

Respectfully submitted,
Geo. W. Forrester,
Traffic Manager.

Industry and Culture.
(Continued from Page 19.)

men have gone without work and without clothing. The remedy for this overthrow of all economic adjustment will be along the line of industrial life. As a resident of the South your speaker can bear personal testimony to a similar experience. We of the South endured four long years of desolating war; we saw the destruction of property, the conversion of harvest fields into battle fields, our medium of exchange become waste paper, our labor rendered largely useless. The path out of this land of desolation was found not by teachers or by preachers, but by the patient workers. Schools and churches followed the march upwards led by those

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who put their hands to the plow, to the wheel, and to the engine—and so it will be again. The wounds of the world will be healed through the widest possible human fellowship, through the simple process of buying and selling, of lending and borrowing. Over hills and plains where cities were burned to ashes fires of industry will be lighted again. The history of the South will repeat itself for the world, and those great industrial leaders will sound the signal for a universal advance in which men of every nation and kindred shall join.

Cotton and Cloth Exports Larger.

Washington.—Export statistics for April, made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, show substantial increases in exports of both raw cotton and cotton cloths, as compared with April, 1921. Decreases in value, however, are shown when comparing the 10 months ending with April last with the same period a year before.

Raw cotton, including linters, exported last month, totalled 598,209 bales, valued at \$55,898,116 and bringing the total for the ten months to 5,581,365 bales, valued at \$497,987,523. This compared with exports totalling 319,933 bales, valued at \$20,543,678 in April, 1921, and 4,436,123 bales, valued at \$539,026,657 for the ten months ending with April, 1921.

Exports of cloths of cotton last month were 51,642,020 square yards, valued at \$7,247,136, which is an increase in quantity and value, compared with 36,771,768 square yards, valued at \$5,036,748 in April, 1921. For the ten months just ended such exports were 489,830,281 square yards valued at \$60,109,360 while in the like period a year before cotton cloth exports were 468,211,960 square yards, valued at \$131,055,826.

Cotton duck exported last month was 913,882 square yards, valued at \$376,450, while other cotton cloth exports in detail were: Unbleached, 17,883,444 square yards, valued at \$1,864,529; bleached, 7,685,683 square yards, valued at \$1,060,127; printed, 10,015,490 square yards, valued at \$1,316,444; piece dyed, 8,080,295 square yards, valued at \$1,430,995; and yarn dyed, 7,063,236 square yards, valued at \$1,198,591.

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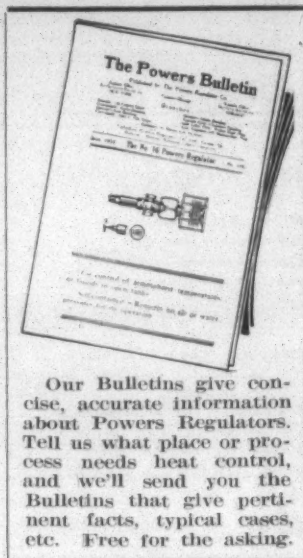
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Moving Picture of Textile Processes.

(Continued from Page 18)

bad conditions. At no time was any condition permitted to misrepresent or distort mill conditions.

"The combers were operated with laps made for the purpose from our drawing sliver but no combed stock was used in any drawing, roving or spinning pictures.

"For the conservation of valuable material; for the lessening of the perplexities of operator, manager and owner; for the securing of available profit, we present this picture as our contribution to the accumulated knowledge in one of the oldest manufacturing arts, proving the value of properly installed and controlled humidification.

Thirsty Cotton.

An analysis of the effect of moisture on the manufacture of cotton:

"Baled cotton always contains natural moisture, which varies from 7 per cent to 12 1-2 per cent. During manufacture this natural moisture is lost if air lacks adequate humidity, and the finished yarn may contain only 4 1-2 per cent regain. Adequate humidification restores this moisture step by step, and regain takes the place of loss. Eight and one-half per cent regain is standard. Yarn at 4 1-2 per cent means a loss of 4 pounds to the 100, 20 pounds to the bale. This loss is avoided by adequate humidification.

"But there is something more tangible—losses which can be seen and measured but which are equally avoidable. The foundation of a good product is laid in the card room. Thirsty cotton begins to bristle its protest here. Under dry conditions the very devil is in every fibre. Static electricity, which is the devil in dry cotton, carries the web up over the doffer comb. The thirsty, brittle fibre can't stand the gaff. Good cotton is lost as fly, lint and waste, and carding capacity falls off.

"In an atmosphere containing the proper moisture the fibre, no longer thirsty, remains elastic, strong and workable. Starting is simple, and even if the web is broken it falls into the pan. The devil is humbled, and there is far less fly and lint.

"In the drawing frames dry conditions increase tension, causing a ragged selvage and a fuzzy, spotty and uneven web. The sliver draws unevenly, its weight changes, and breaks interrupt production. Under adequate moisture conditions the web is even in texture and weight, runs smoothly and has just the right tension.

"Combing is a delicate quality operation. Dry conditions mean static electricity. A comparison between the appearance of a lap under dry conditions and the same lap under the right conditions clearly shows an improvement gained by proper moisture.

"In the slubber the sliver begins to undergo the first twisting and the drawing out process is continued. Lint and fly is always present on dry roving. The dryer the atmosphere is, the more fuzzy the roving—the slacker the tension, the less the roving takes the twist. This uneven roving is caused by static electricity. Frequent breaks lower production under dry conditions. Adequate moisture means

smooth roving, even twist and continuous production.

"It is impossible to get good yarn without adequate humidity in the spinning room. In a photograph with double exposure a strand carded and spun under adequate conditions of moisture shows a great improvement over one carded and spun under dry conditions. Starting with card slivers of the same weight which would you rather weave, knit or buy?

"There are several causes for this. In a testing machine the fibres in a dry sliver part from each other with very little resistance, while in a moist sample there is a lively recoil in each fibre at the moment of parting. Every break means a production loss in that process. Every mended end means an imperfection in the next process. A piecing at the slubber produces bunched roving. Piecing at the spinning frame causes bunched yarn which must be removed in the warpers.

"But we must not stop here. Yarn made moist must be kept moist. A skein of No. 17s uncombed warp yarn breaks at only 84 pounds when dry. Another skein from the same bobbin, when moist, breaks at 115 pounds—a gain of 37 per cent in strength. The breakage strength of yarn with relation to its regain can be readily shown in chart form.

"In the weave room strong yarn is essential to withstand the strain of shifting harnesses. Humidity maintains the strength of the yarn. A break here means not only loss of production but a defect in the goods. Seconds cost more than firsts."

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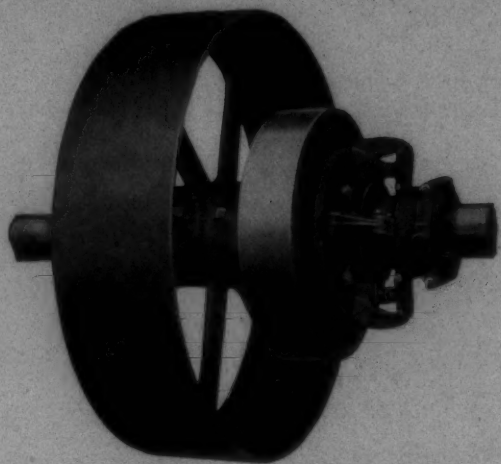
Your Mill Supply House will furnish you Mi-Cleanser, or order direct from the factory.

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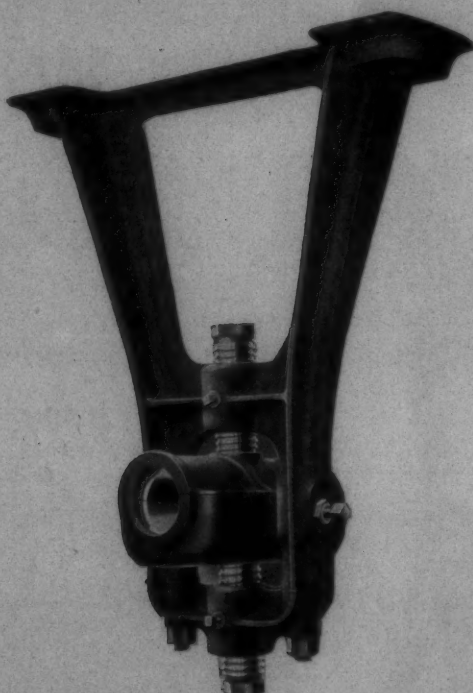
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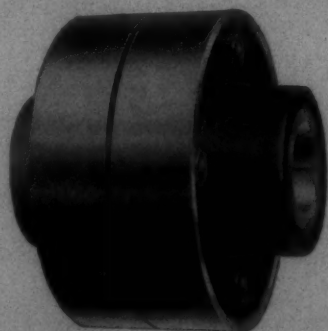
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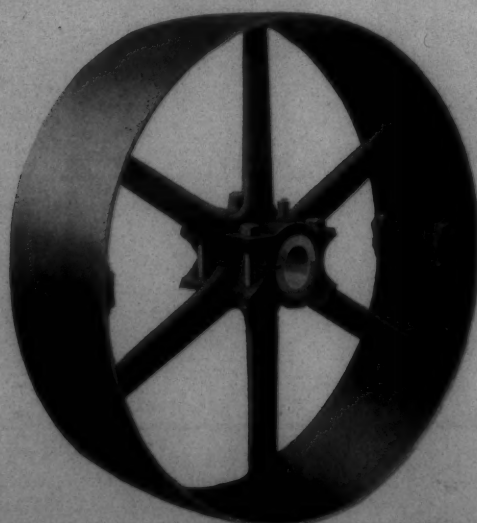
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President's Annual Address.

(Continued from Page 8.)

same time to congratulate you, as cotton manufacturers of the south, that you are worthy of these high words of praise, spoken by one of your most distinguished and worthy competitors who has been trained in the strictest and best schools of manufacturing in New England.

It is most unfortunate that it has always seemed to be necessary to have two separate and distinct manufacturers associations in this country. We have not worked in as much harmony perhaps as we might have done but owing to the different conditions that surround the manufacturers of the south and of the north, it is to be doubted whether we ever can be absolutely united. Our interests, in the main, are the same, but owing to the character of the labor which the New England manufacturers employ differing so much from our own and the fact that we are in the midst of the cotton fields themselves and far away from the market in which we sell our goods and, considering the aspects of the transportation problem and the different attitudes and views of our sections, generally, towards the tariff and other problems, it is a question whether we ever can get much closer together, and whether we cannot accomplish more for the good of our industry by remaining separate and apart as we are today. Much has been accomplished in obviating differences and co-ordinating our work through our National Council, of which I will speak later.

Gentlemen of the convention, your industry is the greatest and the oldest perhaps, and the most far-reaching and ramifying in the world.

Whatever affects the world affects your industry. Prosperity in any part of the world affects your product; adversity, famine or want in any part of the world affects your product; political conditions, tariffs, wars, pestilence, and all restrictions of foreign countries affects you.

Therefore, we have a greater interest in all the problems of the world than any other single manufacturing industry. Until the last decade we thought we could live practically without the rest of the world. The great war has rudely awakened us. We cannot remain a hermit nation. Our Congress and our people must throw off the narrow spirit of isolation that is holding us back from doing our duty and taking control of the progress of the world.

Great things were accomplished by the Disarmament Conference recently held in the City of Washington, and the world was relieved of great burdens of taxation, and our country was relieved from the danger of war with another nation that we should all deeply appreciate.

Raw Materials.

I doubt very seriously if we are giving sufficient attention to the vitally important matter in our industry of the supply of raw material. In times past we have always had, until the war, a plentiful supply of cotton at a very low price. In fact, I regret to say the cotton farmers of the United States have worked for

sixty years for practically the lowest wage of any civilized people in any part of the world. In spite of the fact that the South has almost a monopoly of the supply of cotton, in comparison with the wealth she ought to have, she is still a very poor country per capita. With the greatest single asset of any country in the world, the south, by reason of its poverty, has been unable to take advantage of its opportunities and boundless resources.

Until we began to manufacture cotton we were frightfully poor. We were an agricultural country only, and a country that has only its agriculture is always poor, but with agriculture and manufacturing together any country can be rich. Given these and all other things come, as the night follows the day. In fact all forms of trade are only handmaids of agriculture and manufacture. These are the kings of commerce and prosperity.

The Cotton Farmer.

I want you to realize that the cotton farmer is an absolutely essential element in your business and success, and that you should do your part in encouraging him to continue to raise a sufficient amount of cotton to meet the needs of the manufacturers of the United States, and even of the whole world, and that you must be willing and glad to help in every way to see that he gets a fair price for his product and one which will encourage him to continue to produce a sufficient amount of cotton to clothe the world.

I was born on a cotton plantation and know the vicissitudes of the cotton planters and there is no class of men today whom I have more sympathy for, or whom I consider have been more poorly paid considering the class of work they have been doing, than our cotton planters.

American cotton manufacturers should do their part towards remunerating these men so essential to the happiness and welfare of mankind, and, in this connection, I want to commend the American Cotton Association and its officers who are doing a great work. This association is working along the right lines to aid the cotton farmer to get fair prices for his product, and I feel it is the duty of our association to aid them in every way. It is a source of pleasure to report that the National Council is co-operating with this Association and has offered a prize of \$1,000 for the most constructive work done during the year in the eradication of the boll weevil.

The farmers of this country are 45 per cent of our population and the greatest single cause of depression for the last two years has been the lack of buying power on the part of the farmer. Manufacturers and business men have likewise sustained tremendous losses but in proportion to the money involved, nothing like the farmer and until he is rehabilitated this country cannot possibly prosper. I am glad to feel that the cotton farmer is getting a better and more reasonable price for his product and that the trend of prices for all agricultural products has been on the mend for the past six months. Though their re-



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muneration has been so small during the past 18 months, I trust that they will not despair and that reasonable prices will soon prevail again. We all hope for this better day. The cotton crop is of such magnitude that it may be well to reflect just what is the meaning of better prices for the staple. Adding one cent a pound means \$5 a bale and \$5 a bale for a crop of 10,000,000 bales means \$50,000,000 of added wealth annually and for 12,000,000 bales a corresponding increase. Think of the tremendous increase in buying power this means for manufactured goods. Gentlemen, we of the South, should be glad to pay a reasonably high price for cotton, for every reason and if we do not, then the day is coming when we will find ourselves short of raw materials. The British, I believe, are the only people today alive to this fact.

The Railroads.

Next to the farmers, I believe the lack of buying power on the part of the railroads is the greatest factor in our depression. It is estimated that in normal times the railroads are the greatest buyers of all manufactured products of iron and steel, taking at least 40 per cent to 60 per cent of such products and that their total purchases of all kinds are second only to the farmers. As you know the railroads have been in such financial condition during the past three years that they have bought very little and until their buying power is restored, the country cannot return to normal prosperity. It is most grat-

ifying that the railroads are now ordering locomotives, rolling stock, rails and equipment of all kinds and this is one of the surest signs that the condition of the country is getting better every day.

While I am not in favor as a rule of aiding one class of people or one industry to the exclusion of others, I cannot but approve the action of Congress in its efforts to aid the farmers in financing their crops, etc., through farm loan banks and the War Finance Corporation and also in aiding the railroads in rehabilitating their properties. At the same time I realize the crying need for cheaper freight rates and for other betterments which we all hope for with the general improvement of conditions in industry.

The Tariff.

If our home market is largely secured to American manufacturers by a tariff, it is a tremendous advantage. The question then arises as to whether or not the tariff laid is fair to all the people. Every manufacturer of vision and foresight must realize that a tariff is justified only by benefiting the country as a whole; that a tariff that practically excludes imports leads to waste, extravagance and inefficiency of home manufacturers, cuts us off from the world's markets, encourages the demand for excessive wages on the part of employees, thus necessitating higher prices for our products and accruing to the detriment of our industry generally.

As I conceive it, a proper tariff is one which will enable our American

manufacturers to pay reasonable living wages such as will maintain the standards of living in this country and at the same time encourage our manufacturers to keep up their plants and their operations to the highest state of efficiency, thus enabling them to furnish the public with goods at fair and reasonable prices and to compete in the world's markets with manufacturers from other nations. I do not see how any right thinking American citizen concerned in the welfare of his own country can oppose such a tariff.

Therefore, in asking for a tariff we should only such duties as will preserve and encourage our industry efficiently managed and at the same time be of benefit and to the welfare of all the people. That a fair and reasonable tariff is necessary in this country no one familiar with conditions will doubt. The tariff question is one of the vital issues now affecting our industry and we feel that no lasting prosperity can be realized until it is fairly adjusted and equitably laid. Permit me in this connection to sound a warning that the tariff may be overdone, such as has been the case before.

We have had during the year as chairman of our Legislative and Tariff Committee a man who is thoroughly familiar with the subject of the tariff and this committee has been untiring in its efforts to see that a fair tariff is enacted by the present Congress. The chairman has also been untiring in his efforts to see that no discrimination is to be made against the yarn spin-

ners of the South, especially fine yarns.

Shipping.

The country is to be congratulated that there seems to be no prospect of a dearth of shipping to all the markets of the world and it is to be hoped that the great tonnage built during the war and at such great expense be maintained in order that our commerce may have ready access to all the world's markets and that never again shall we fail to see the Stars and Stripes floating over our ships in every port of the world. In this connection, may I call your attention to the great congestion of the port of New York and the need of developing other ports, especially those in the South to the end that there will be no shipping delays in the handling of our trade.

Cotton and Cotton Manufacturing.

It is a source of great pride to me to realize that the South is rapidly coming into its own through that great world-wide necessity and article of commerce—cotton.

The South has a source of wealth in the raising and manufacturing of cotton that will be perpetual. The supplies of nature may give out in other parts of the world but the sources of supply of cotton will continue in the Southern States. I believe that the future location of the greatest textile industry in the world will be found in the South for while cotton will continue to be manufactured largely and successfully in other places, there is no territory where it can be manufactured to such advantage as in that

TOLHURST EXTRACTORS



There's efficiency written in the work of hydro-extraction done by these Tolhurst machines.

The photograph shows a battery of 40 inch-48 inch Tolhurst "Self-Balancing" Extractors operating in a well-known New England factory famous for its output of worsted dress goods. The initial machine was installed in 1889 and numerous repeat installations emphasize the satisfactory service given.

We build extractors of all types and sizes. In our motor driven machines (both direct-connected and belted) are now incorporated special features of definite advantage to the textile industry.

Write us for details.

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Established 1852

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8 South Dearborn St.
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San Francisco Rep.
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Merchants Exch. Bldg.
San Francisco, Cal.

Canadian Rep.
W. J. WESTAWAY CO.
Main and McNab Sts., Hamilton,
Ont., 400 McGill Bldg., Montreal

great section where it grows so abundantly.

It is now admitted that Southern labor is highly efficient and that, by reason of the mechanical means that have been devised, any inequalities in climate have been overcome; thereby enabling Southern mills to produce the very finest cotton fabrics. The growth of the industry has been marvelous. In 1880 there were approximately 500,000 spindles in the South; by 1898 this number had increased to approximately 4,000,000 and today there are almost 16,000,000 spindles in Southern mills, as compared to approximately 18,000,000 in New England. The Southern industry has increased 300 per cent in the brief span of a quarter of a century as compared to a relatively small increase in New England. Our New England friends are already declaring that the future location of the textile industry will be in the South.

The prospect, my friends, is one that grips the imagination. There are approximately one-half million square miles of territory in the South where cotton can be grown, a vast empire in itself and the future can only reveal what the development will be.

Necessity of Diversifying and Finished Products.

The textile industry in the South can never attain prosperity or independence until the majority of our mills, acting either individually or co-operatively, shall diversify and finish their products in order that they may go direct to the consumer with them. The very large bulk of

the goods made in the South today for Northern and Eastern plants which advance them in manufacture and finish and distribute them to the trade. The Southern units of the textile industry therefore not only feel directly their own periods of depression but also those of other sections of the country. No amount of individual or special effort to rise above a period of stagnation will avail because the outlet for Southern goods is blocked by the closing of the channels of trade through Northern manufacturers, finishers or distributors.

It should require no argument to emphasize to Southern mill men that their real road to success lies along such lines of production and distribution as will bring them into contact with the ultimate consumer.

What we need in the South is more finished fabrics ready for the trade; more bleacheries, more dyeing establishments, and more converters; more printing plants and mercerizing plants; more knit goods plants, hosiery mills and the like.

Why should we continue to add spindles and plain looms to our already gorged market of plain fabrics? Why not individually or co-operatively install and operate such plants as will complete and finish the goods we already made and why not make out future additions with box looms for colored and finished fabrics and with knitting machines for all kinds of knit goods and hosiery?

Has it ever occurred to you that the same amount of money invested in finishing and preparing our goods

for market, in diversifying our goods and distributing them, will yield far greater returns than are possible with the heavy expenditures that are necessary for the production of vast quantities of plain yarns and fabrics that are now being continually added to the Southern output? Merely as a profit on the investment, letting alone the question of economy, the question of Southern welfare should appeal to every one to at least investigate the opportunities open to us along these lines. With the Federal Banking System and the awakened interest of banks all over the country in Southern enterprise, working capital for such new enterprises would be comparatively easy to obtain. All of these articles could be sold for a price, which is by means always the case with the great quantities of plain yarns and fabrics that the South now produces, the purchase of which depends so much on the disposition of the Northern and Eastern manufacturers who now consume them as raw materials. The bulk of the business now in the South is too close to the raw material.

Marketing.

Our usual selling methods must also be revised, either by selling direct or by closer co-operation with our selling agents, who shall maintain Southern and Western branches, with Southern and Western points of distribution.

It is an economic crime for the South to continue to produce goods and send them hundreds and even thousands of miles elsewhere to be

advanced in manufacture, to be completed and distributed, and then returned to us with all the increased cost, due to double transportation charges, double or even triple overhead expense, double selling expense and double distribution costs or more, of practically all kinds, not to speak of the voluntary relinquishment on our part of the rich markets of the great West and Middle West.

Co-operation With Other Associations.

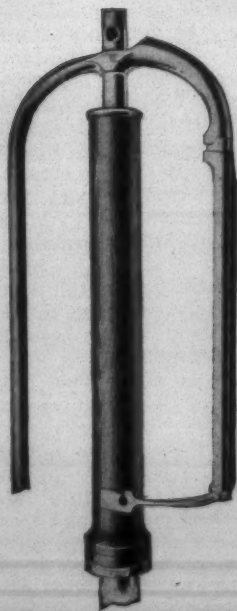
It is gratifying to know that we have tried in every way during the past year to co-operate with other associations interested in cotton and the cotton industry and also in the distribution of cotton products and I am happy to advise that great success has attended our efforts. Your association is maintaining the closest touch with the various State Associations and with a number of the larger groups all interested in the same problems. In this connection I wish to call your attention to the value of co-operating also with the Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Association, an organization composed of Southern distributors whose headquarters and operations are largely in the South. We hope to establish close relations with this great association, to the end that we may help them and they us in the solution of problems and advancement of causes to our mutual good.

Consul Smith, Saigon, reports that 106,774 kilos of cotton were exported in January of this year from Saigon compared with only 2,830 kilos in the same month a year ago.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1831

TEXTILE MACHINERY



Manufacturers of
RINGS,
SPINDLES,
ROLLS,
FLYERS,
HANK CLOCKS,
ROLL SPREADERS

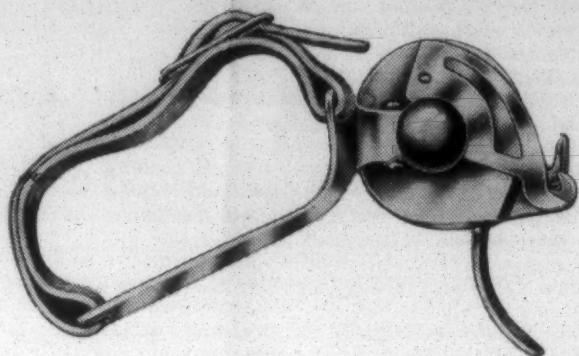
for all makes of
Spinning, Twisting and Roving Frames

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SOUTHERN OFFICE CHARLOTTE N.C.

The Liberty Knotter



is absolutely the most simple, the most economical and will last longer, if properly handled, than any Knotter that has ever been offered the textile trade.

GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR

Manufactured and Sold by

Mill Devices Co.

Durham, N. C.

THE NEWPORT COLORS

For
Cotton and Silk
Knit Goods

Announcing the production of
NEWPORT DEVELOPED BLACK S
EXTRA CONCENTRATED

This superior developed black is now
ready for the market

Intense Fast Economical

NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS

(INCORPORATED)

Passaic, New Jersey

Branch Sales Offices:

Boston, Mass.

Providence, R. I.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Chicago, Ill.

Greensboro, N. C.



Report of Secretary. (Continued from Page 14)

Cramer, chairman, will discuss the details with you later. In passing, may I observe that our association is greatly indebted to the chairman of our Legislative Committee, for he has really given the greater part of his time to this work during the past year. Your secretary counts himself fortunate to have been able to render great assistance to the committee in this important work, as secretary of your association and a member of and one of the secretaries of the Consolidated Tariff Committee. In this connection may I express the committee's appreciation and that of our association to Mr. Wm. F. Garcelon, agent of the Arkwright Club, Boston, whose wide experience in legislative matters and whose aid and counsel was of such assistance to us. Captain E. A. Smyth, chairman, and Mr. George W. Forrester, traffic manager, will tell you of the work of our highly efficient traffic committee. May I repeat that wherever I traveled during the past year, I heard nothing but commendation and approval of the work of our traffic committee.

It was the pleasure of your secretary to serve as secretary of the National Council during the past year. Your secretary also attended the World Cotton Conference held in Liverpool-Manchester last June, as the official representative, along with Mr. Arthur J. Draper, of your association; also as a member and secretary of the special committee appointed by our National Council to confer with the International Federation regarding affiliation. No satisfactory basis of agreement has yet been reached but some acceptable solution may yet be found.

Report of the Committee on Foreign Trade.

(J. D. Woodside, Chairman)

The wisdom of the officers of this Association in devoting much of the time during the last annual meeting to the consideration of the seriously important subject of foreign trade has been thoroughly demonstrated. The able and forceful addresses at that time by prominent men seem to have awakened many manufacturers and selling agents to the necessity of gaining more of such trade. This interest is increasing, and properly so, for it is an undisputed fact that this outside trade is absolutely essential if the mills are to keep in operation and provide employment for thousands who are largely dependent upon their daily wages for the support of their families.

While it is true there have been discouragements and financial losses suffered during the past two years by many of those selling abroad, collections are now better, the foreign exchange situation improving, and the exportation of cotton goods growing. Many of the undesirable merchants both here and abroad have been eliminated, which leaves the field more to reliable merchants who will do much towards further popularizing our products and business methods with foreign customers. Too much optimism is a dangerous thing, but our committee is enthusiastic as to the steady growth

that may be expected in world-wide trade and already there are many reasons for believing that such trade for a portion of the output of our plants making yarns, knit goods and cloth, will soon again be normal; and we are confident the time is not far distant when we shall have a much larger foreign trade than ever before; but this progress will depend, of course, upon the improvement in world conditions.

Acting as agencies assisting in the expansion which is bound to come in foreign markets for goods such as are handled by the members of this association are:

1. Our realizing the fact that this trade is essential.
2. Improvement in postal, cable and wireless communication and in shipping facilities.
3. The purchasing power throughout the entire world growing stronger, and the requirements for clothing greater.
4. The general revival in world trade, encouraged by various trade bodies, especially the National Foreign Trade Council.
5. American cotton goods, having been handled during the past few years in nearly all of the imported markets of the world, their superior quality has become recognized, and our knowledge as to packing, shipping and credits, greatly broadened.
6. The aid being rendered this phase of our business by the efforts of the Department of Commerce in such matters as—

- (a) The encouragement of the merchant marine.
- (b) The reduction in rail and ocean freight rates.
- (c) Securing adjustments and settlements of claims.
- (d) The issuance of a new form of through export bill of lading containing regulations more favorable to the shipper.

(e) Collection of trade information from every land, including many out-of-the-way islands of every sea, through hundreds of commercial attaches, trade commissioners and consuls, for the benefit of the textile industry.

The committee believes that Congress in formulating its tariff policy will and should give weight to the fact that we must have a certain percentage of imports if we are to export our raw and finished products in any considerable volume, especially now when the United States holds such a large proportion of the world's supply of gold. However, this subject will be handled by the association's committee on tariff.

The Textile Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, enjoying the counsel and advice, not only of its committee from the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers, but from committees and individuals in the South and North, is broadening its scope of usefulness very materially, month by month; and our committee recommends that the members of the association co-operate with the work of the division and avail themselves of the assistance that is at their command in the Department of Commerce, and would again urge that manufacturers and exporters do all in their power to promote the development of foreign trade in cotton goods.

Knit Goods

Philadelphia, Pa.—A marked increase in business done in the knit goods markets was reported last week. Sales of underwear and hosiery were much larger and the volume of business put through was very encouraging to sellers. In the outerwear division of the market, there was less business, as most jobbers are fairly well stocked for the present.

Hosiery business is improving, although trade last week did not reflect all the improvement that has been noted in knit goods during the past several weeks. There is a growing demand for summer weights and prices are holding steady. An upward tendency is noted wherever orders of any size are placed. Sellers are continually making the point that hosiery cannot be produced on today's basis and show a profit and are citing advances in the cotton, wool and silk markets as showing the necessity for higher hosiery prices.

Cotton hosiery is not very active at present, and low prices in some quarters are being named on standard, carded, 144 needle goods. The demand for men's half hose in artificial silk is more active than that of other styles. A price of \$4.50 per dozen seems to represent the market now. There is a strong demand for white stockings, 240-needle, 12 strand, full fashioned with 20-inch boot, which can be had around \$15 per dozen.

In the underwear division of the market, there has been a steady improvement in the demand for balbriggans and mills report that they now have practically none of these goods on hand. Jobbers sales of balbriggans were delayed on account of unseasonable weather, but the retail demand is now well defined and jobbers are having to recover frequently.

Mills are devoting a large part of their production to late summer goods, although they should by now be well under way with fall production, they state. Practically nothing is being done in fall underwear now. Wool prices are up somewhat, the market on 18-pound union suits being \$32 a dozen as compared with openings at \$28 to \$30.

Standard 12-pound worsted union suits are still obtainable at \$35, although sellers state that they will be subjected to a rise of 10 to 15 per cent as soon as buying is revived. There is no change in balbriggan prices, 6-pound union suits still being sold at \$5.50, with some surplus Government stocks available

in jobbers' hands at much lower prices. Two-piece balbriggans are to be found at \$3 to \$3.25 a dozen, with a few small offerings reported at \$2.75.

There is not much activity in the outerwear trade except for bathing suits, it is reported. Some business is being done in artificial silk tuxedos at prices ranging around \$60 a dozen, which is near the low end. A little fall business is still coming in from the South, but this is mostly business that should have been concluded two or three months ago, when the rest of the country was placing its initial orders for fall. Bathing suit prices remain stationary, \$15 to \$16.50 a dozen for low end worsted bathing suits still being popular, and about \$5 a dozen for cottons.

Buying of fall underwear by Middle West retailers which had been quite active during the first few months of the year, has fallen off and only a small advance business is now being placed, according to representatives of several of the larger underwear firms in this market. No definite reason is assigned for this situation, but it is believed that some of the reasons are the comparatively quiet business in the furnishings departments to date this year, the fairly large carry-over of winter underwear by some merchants, as much on hand-to-mouth policy as possible.

That a market for American cotton goods and summer suitings exists in Egypt is demonstrated in "The Textile Market of Egypt," trade information bulletin No. 22 by Vice Consul George L. Brant, Alexandria, just issued by the textile division of the Department of Commerce.

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REMOVOIL

Why not eliminate all of your oil spots that show up in your cloth room. Removoil is doing it in a large number of mills. Try a ten-gallon can and be convinced.

MASURY-YOUNG CO.

Established 1857

BOSTON, MASS.

Why the Band on Your Favorite Cigar

If you're a cigar smoker, you have your favorite cigar. A pet brand that you ask for by name. A cigar that you identify by the band.

Suppose that cigar had no band! Suppose the box from which you select it bore no name? When you wanted to purchase another like it, you'd have to run the risk of substitution. You would lose a good smoke and the cigar manufacturer would lose a profitable sale.

Your trademark on your goods is like a cigar band on a cigar. It protects your consumer customers. It enables them to identify your goods. It holds their business for you. It makes "good will" a tangible factor in producing sales for you.

If you haven't a trademark we can help you design one. If you have a trademark we can show you how to put it to work. We are experts on the subject of trademarks. Our product, Kaumagraph Dry Transfers, is the practical method of applying trademarks on textiles, silks, hosiery, etc. Our service is free. Our transfers are most economical. Let us explain both to you.

KAUMAGRAPH COMPANY

Sole Manufacturers, 209 West 38th Street, New York

Boston

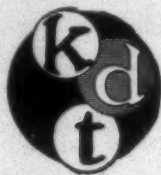
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Charlotte, N. C.

Hamilton, Ont.

Paris, France



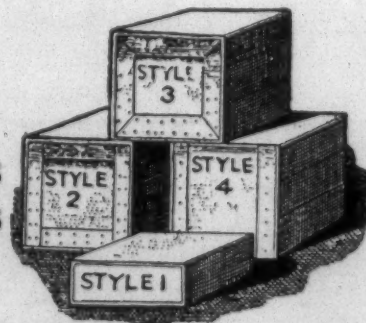
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Your Sales Improve

When you can assure your customers of better packing as they know that you not only strive to protect their goods, but their appearance and salability as well.

The only way to render this SERVICE is by packing your goods in

Hutton &
Bourbonnais
Company's



Wood
Packing
Cases

made from best North Carolina Pine, Poplar, Oak and Chestnut. They are guaranteed to stand up under rough usage.

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT
IS AT YOUR COMMAND

Hutton & Bourbonnais Co.

Manufacturers of
WOOD PACKING CASES

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UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY — BOSTON



Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

CHARLOTTE OFFICE
804 Realty Building
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—Agents—

OUR SPINNING RINGS—SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



Standard
Size of the South

Mildew, bleach and dye troubles are unknown to mills
using Sizol

THE SEYDEL CHEMICAL COMPANY
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Jersey City, N. J.

Nitro, W. Va.

Sizings

Softeners

Finishings

S. C. Thomas and C. C. Clark, Spartanburg, S. C.



Southern Agent
E. S. PLAYER
Greenville, S. C.

The humid atmosphere in textile mills causes employees to consume large quantities of water. These employees require cool water supplied in a sanitary manner—the “old tin cup” won’t do.

A PURO Cooler with its Sanitary Fountain is the logical dispenser of Pure Cool Drinking water.

We are holding a copy of catalog for you—may we send it?

Made only by the

PURO SANITARY DRINKING
FOUNTAIN CO.,

Haydenville, Mass.

Cotton Goods

New York.—There was less activity in the cotton goods markets during the week, but prices held firm and in some cases showed an advance in keeping with the further rise in raw material. Both manufacturers and jobbers appear doubtful of the consumers' willingness to pay higher prices at retail. One of the outstanding features of the week was the good buying movement in the heavy cotton goods division of the market. The manufacturing trades were large buyers of cotton duck, wide drills, single filling duck, tire fabrics, this whole list being much more active than has been the case in some time.

In finished goods, the market is less firm and prices are still showing more irregularity than is the case in unfinished lines. Buyers are showing steady resistance to higher prices and jobbers are unwilling to pay the advances that have been met by converters and other users of gray goods. The volume of new business on percales has not been large enough to move prices up. Bleached cottons are moving in a limited way and buyers are moving cautiously.

Mills generally are in a better position from the more active business of the past few weeks, so far as new business is concerned, although it is generally reported that many mills have taken orders that show them practically no profit in order to keep the mills busy. However, many mills on sheetings are sold through June and some of them into July. Mills making print cloths have been able to reduce their stocks considerably and manufacturers of fine goods who were willing to sell at low prices have cleaned out stocks and sold some business for the summer.

Stocks of single filling duck are gradually being cleaned up at prices ranging from 29c a pound to 36c, dependent on the character of raw material in the merchandise. Some mills are declining future business under 18c a yard for 8-ounce, card basis.

Instances are becoming more numerous in cotton goods markets

where mills decline to accept forward business unless prices are on a parity with current raw cotton cotton values. The stocks of low priced cottons have been pretty well worked up, especially by some of the coarse colored goods mills.

Cloth markets were noticeably quiet at the end of the week and there were frequent reports of re-sale offerings in some of the print cloth and bag sheeting numbers. There was no pressure behind the offers and most traders said it seemed to be a case where a few speculators were willing to take profits of 3-4c a yard that have accumulated in the past five or six weeks.

The thin odd counts in print cloths still hold steadier and higher than the staples. There are some traders who will take in any of the good grade fine count goods on a basis of 11 1-2c for 4-yard 80s. On 68x72s it was possible to do 9 1-2c and on 64x60s 8 1-2c.

Some of the better known sheeting mills have sold up through June and July and on some numbers of bag goods they will not undertake new deliveries until well into August. A great many goods have been sold below the level of current replacement values and this is tending to make sellers cautious on any additional sales. Mills are unwilling to trade on contract goods at some of the prices they will accept for contracts.

Combed yarn goods are selling very slowly and some of the largest mills have little in hand in the way of orders beyond September.

Prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s, 6 3-4; print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s, 6 3-8; gray goods, 38 1-2-in., 64x64s, 8 1-2; gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s, 9 1-2; gray goods, 38-in., 80x80, 11 1-2; brown sheetings, 3-yard, 10 3-4; brown sheetings, 4-yard, 10; brown sheetings, Southern standard, 11 3-4; tickings, 8-ounce, 21 1-2; denims, 2-20, 17; staple gingham, 16 1-2; dress gingham, 20 to 22 1-2; standard prints, 10 1-4; kid finished cambrics, 8 1-4 to 9 1-4.

WENTWORTH Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the Spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Company

Providence, R. I.



The Standard of Excellence for
Electrical Installations
IN TEXTILE MILLS AND
VILLAGES

HUNTINGTON & GUERRY, Inc.
GREENVILLE, S. C.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market showed further improvement during the week. Inquiry was very broad and covered some large quantities, and while actual sales were not anything like as large as the numerous inquiries seem to forecast, the total volume of business done was fairly large. Numerous small orders, ranging up to 10,000 pounds, were reported. The price differences that were noted on many numbers tended to hold down business in many instances, dealers reported, saying that the business done would have been appreciably larger had prices been more uniform.

There was a fairly good demand for coarse hosiery yarns, such as 12s to 14s, there being frequent sales of small lots of these numbers. There was very good inquiry from towel mills for 20s warps, but manufacturers would not pay spinners' asking prices. It is said that these yarns would sell freely at 35c to 36c for future delivery if mills would accept this figure. Numerous inquiries for thread yarns were made, but buyers were unwilling to pay prices asked. Manufacturers of underwear are at present taking only what they need from day to day and are showing very little disposition to cover future requirements. The yarn situation in general is regarded as being much better than it was three weeks ago. The demand has been broad enough to cover longer periods for future delivery and indications are that business should continue to show improvement. Some fairly large contracts, calling for delivery through the remainder of the year have been placed within the past two weeks.

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.

10s	33	@
12s to 14s	33	@ 34
2-ply 20s	36	@ 37
2-ply 24s	37 1/2	@ 38 1/2
2-ply 26s	38 1/2	@
2-ply 30s	42	@ 44
2-ply 40s	56	@ 57
2-ply 50s	72	@

Southern Two-Ply Skeins

5s to 10s	32	@
10s to 12s	33	@ 34
14s	34 1/2	@
16s	34	@
20s	36	@
24s	37	@
26s	38 1/2	@
30s	41	@
36s	51	@
40s	55	@ 57
40s ex	63	@ 66
50s	73	@ 76

60s	82	@
Carpet—		
9s, 3, 4 and		
2-ply	28	@
5-ply	28	@

Southern Single Chain Warps

6s to 10s	33	@
12s	34	@
14s	35	@
16s	36	@
20s	37	@
22s	36 1/2	@
24s	38	@
26s	39	@
30s	41	@ 43
40s	56	@ 57

Southern Single Skeins

6s to 8s	31	@
10s	32	@ 32 1/2
12s	33	@
14s	34	@
16s	35	@
20s	36	@
22s	35 1/2	@
24s	37	@
26s	38	@
30s	41	@

Southern Frame Cones

8s	32 1/2	@
10s	33 1/2	@
12s	34	@
14s	34 1/2	@
16s	35	@
18s	34	@ 35 1/2
20s	36	@
22s	36 1/2	@
24s	37 1/2	@
26s	39	@
30s	41	@
30s double card	45	@ 46
30s tying in	38	@
40s	56	@

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.

2-ply 30s	68	@
2-ply 36s	74	@
2-ply 40s	76	@
2-ply 50s	86	@
2-ply 60s	1.00	@
2-ply 70s	1.05	@
2-ply 80s	1.20	@

Combed Peeler Cones

10s	44 1/2	@
12s	45	@
14s	45 1/2	@
16s	46	@
18s	47	@
20s	48	@
22s	49	@
24s	50	@
26s	51	@
28s	53	@
30s	59	@
32s	60 1/2	@
34s	63	@
36s	65	@
40s	70	@
50s	80	@
60s	91	@

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread Twist Skeins

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care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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One who understands some-
thing about dyeing, for position
in California. Bleach, care
Southern Textile Bulletin, Char-
lotte, N. C.

Wanted.

Thoroughly competent overseer
for cloth room. One accustomed
to handling branded domestics.
Consolidated Textile Corporation,
Henderson Division, Henderson,
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Wanted.

15 Whittin Spinning Frames, 2 or
2 1-4-in. ring, 3 1-4 or 4-in.
space.
6 40-in. Whittin Cards,
12 40-in. Saco-Pettee Cards, 27-
in. doffer, 12-in. coils, 110 flats.
18 37-in. H. & B. Cards, 12-in.
coils, 110 flats.
4 Whittin or Saco-Lowell Beam
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1 36-in. Vertical Opener.
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During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or carder and spinner. Practical man of 23 years' experience. Now assistant superintendent. Have been superintendent of both yarn and cloth mill and can give gilt-edged references. Address No. 3438.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or master mechanic. Now employed as mechanic, but have had 19 years in carding and spinning and can handle either room in first class manner. Good references. No. 3439.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had similar position in some of the best mills in the South and my long experience and success in the mill fits me to handle plant on either yarns or goods. Fine references. Address No. 3440.

WANT position as cloth room overseer. Now running cloth room for mill on ducks, drills and sheetings, tire fabrics. Giving satisfaction but want better paying place. Good references. Address No. 3441.

WANT position as superintendent. More than 20 years as superintendent and overseer and am high class man in every respect. Long record of satisfactory service. Address No. 3442.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed in electric drive mill, but am also familiar with steam drive and am expert in machine shop work. Satisfactory references as to character and ability. Address No. 3443.

WANT position as roller coverer. Five years experience in good shops. Can come on short notice. Prefer mill shop. Address No. 3444.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Long experience and can get results. Good references. Address No. 3446.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent over 15 years and have handled all classes of work. Competent and excellent manager of help. References. Address No. 3447.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced reliable man who is now superintendent of large mill, but who wishes to change for excellent reasons. Address No. 3448.

WANT position as master mechanic or engineer. Experienced on both steam and electric drive, 8 years experience. Married, settled habits. Address No. 3449.

WANT position as superintendent of hosiery yarn mill. Have held such a position in several good mills. Now employed as overseer of card twisting and weaving in large mill. Would consider overseers' job at \$150 or more per month. Have had excellent experience in every mill department. Address No. 3450.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as general superintendent of two mills, but have good reasons for wanting to change. Would like to get in touch with some mill needing man who can get quality and quantity production. Address No. 3451.

WANT position as superintendent. Can furnish references as to character and ability. Address No. 3453.

WANT position as manager or superintendent in the Carolinas or Georgia. Am high class man who would not consider less than \$4,000 per year. I am not looking for a "good job" but wish to correspond with some mill that is not getting results and needs a first class manager. Address No. 3453.

WANT position as overseer of carding. My references are ample proof of my experience, character and ability to get results. Correspondence solicited. Address No. 3454.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both in small mill. Have handled Nos. from 3s to 60s white and colored. Age 45, married. Best of references. Address No. 3455.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or would take second hand's place in large room. Have had 20 years experience in spinning, 5 years as overseer spinning and twisting. Can come on short notice. Good references. Address No. 3456.

WANT position as carder, or spinner, or both, thoroughly experienced in both departments. Now employed but can change on short notice. Address No. 3457.

WANT position as superintendent of hosiery mill. Thoroughly familiar with all phases of hosiery manufacture and can get excellent results. Good references. Address No. 3458.

WANT position as carder, or spinner, or both. Now giving satisfaction in good mill, but want a larger job. Experienced, sober and reliable. Address No. 3459.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or superintendent of small mill. High class man who can get real results. Now employed but will change for larger place. Address No. 3460.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding and spinning in large mill. Long experience, competent and reliable. References. Address No. 3461.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer spinning. Experienced man who has always given satisfaction over long period of years. Address No. 3462.

WANT position as master mechanic and chief engineer. Would like to connect with group of mills needing high class man. Familiar with both steam and electric drive. Address No. 3463.

WANT position as overseer of large card room, white or colored work. First class man in every particular and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 3464.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, hosiery yarns preferred. Would like run down mill to pull out of hole. Age 48, married, long experience. Address No. 3465.

WANT position as overseer weaving, 25 years experience in weaving rooms, both white and colored work, such as sheetings, jeans, cotton flannels, chambrays, denims, tickings, sateens, shirtings, plaids and terry towels. Experienced on plain, Draper and Crompton & Knowles box looms, including magazines. Good references. Will go anywhere. Address No. 3466.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 31, long experience. Will go anywhere to get good place. Address No. 3467.

WANT position as master mechanic and engineer. Training and experience qualifies me to handle work in competent manner. Especially good with electric plants. Good references. Address No. 3468.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. My references show long period of good service, good character and steady worker. Address No. 3469.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer spinning. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger place. References furnished to show my experience and record. Address No. 3470.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or would take second hand's place in large mill. Age 35; 25 years experience; now employed as overseer but wish to change. Married and settled, good references. Address No. 3471.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Now employed as overseer in large mill. Over 15 years experience as superintendent and overseer. Good references. Address No. 3472.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or second hand. Over 15 years in weaving, experience as fixer, second hand and overseer. I. C. S. training, can handle prints, drills, chambrays, sheetings, denims, etc. Best of references. Address No. 3473.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed as overseer, but have good reason for wanting to change. Long experience in spinning, can handle long or short staple cotton. Prefer mill in Georgia, but would consider place in South Carolina or Alabama. Excellent references. Address No. 3474.

WANT position as superintendent of WANT yarn or cloth mill, or would take large card room in good mill. Now employed as superintendent and have been superintendent and overseer for 25 years. Excellent reasons for making a change. Fine references. Address No. 3475.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn or cloth mill, or manager of smaller mill. Have a long record of efficient and successful service. Special experience in bleaching. Can furnish excellent references from a number of very successful mill officers under whom I have been employed. Address No. 3476.

WANT position as master mechanic. Am 39 years old and have had 20 years experience in mill machine work and engine rooms. Thoroughly competent man in every respect. Good references. Address No. 3477.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of spinning or weaving. Can show my qualifications for either of above jobs if given an opportunity. Settled man of good habits. Address No. 3478.

WANT position as general superintendent, or agent for cotton yarn mill or plain cloth mill. Have been mill superintendent and manager for a long term of years and solicit correspondence with strong company needing a high class man to operate its plant on efficient and economical basis. A-1 references. Address No. 3479.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now giving satisfaction as weaver but want a larger place. References to show ability, character and experience. Address No. 3480.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced on both plain and fancy goods and can give excellent references. Address No. 3481.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Now have charge of spinning in large plant, but have good reasons for wishing to change. Would like opportunity to submit my references. Address No. 3482.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn, cordage, or weave mill on white goods. Now employed as superintendent and have been on this job for the past 12 years. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3483.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling and warping, or would take second hand's place in large mill. Age 36, married, good manager of help. 20 years in spinning rooms, references as to character and ability. Address No. 3484.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience in a number of good mills and can handle a card room in first class manner. Address No. 3485.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large carding or spinning room. Have been superintendent for last 12 years, long experience as overseer. Excellent references. Address No. 3486.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent, or carder or spinner in large mill. Have held present job as carder for 10 years and have charge of 2 card rooms. Will go anywhere for the right job. Fine references. Address No. 3487.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or assistant superintendent in large mill. Have held present job as superintendent for many years and have given entire satisfaction. Excellent references. Address No. 3488.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill, or overseer carding or spinning in large mill. Have had long practical experience and have completed textile course. Good references. Address No. 3489.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed as second hand, but am capable of handling overseer's place. Practical man and I. C. S. graduate. Age 27. Married. Excellent references. Address No. 3490.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as such, but want larger job. Especially qualified for weaving mill on fine and fancy goods. Have successfully handled a number of large Southern mills. Fine references. Address No. 3491.

WANT position as superintendent of weave mill, or would take place as carder and spinner in large mill. With present company five years, last three as superintendent. Ten years as overseer carding and spinning. Address No. 3492.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as overseer with one of the largest mills in the South. Have been with same company for six years. By experience and training am qualified to handle superintendent's position. Can give best of references. Address No. 3493.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Now employed as overseer, but wish better place and can come on short notice. Excellent references as to experience, character and ability. Address No. 3494.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed. Long experience as master mechanic and engineer in good mills. Can handle either steam or electric drive. Good machine shop and repair man. Address No. 3495.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Competent, reliable man whose experience and training is reflected in ability to get results. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 3496.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both plain and fancy goods and all makes of looms used in South. Steady worker, good habits, good manager of help. Address No. 3497.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had nine years experience as master mechanic, 20 years with steam and electric drive and mill machine work. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3497.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, or would take carding. Long experience in both departments and can give satisfactory references. Address No. 3498.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had over 30 years experience in some of the best mill's in the South, and have handled practically every kind of goods made in Southern mills. Wish to correspond with mill needing thoroughly reliable man who can handle cloth room in efficient manner. References. Address No. 3500.

WANT position as master mechanic. Experienced, reliable man now employed, but wish a larger place. References to show long record of satisfactory service with a number of first class mills. Address No. 3501.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. Experienced on both electric and steam drive and am competent to handle machine shop and general repair work. Good references. Address No. 3502.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn or cloth mill or manager of smaller mill. High class, efficient man with long experience as superintendent and manager and can get results. Excellent references. Address No. 3503.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or would take place as second hand in large room. Practical, experienced man of character and ability, good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 3504.

WANT position as superintendent, or carder and spinner. Many years experience in all these positions in some of the best mills in the South. Excellent references. Address No. 3505.

WANT position as overseer of carding in small or medium sized mill, or second hand in large mill. Age 26; married; I. C. S. graduate; good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3506.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed in large mill and giving satisfaction, but have good reasons for wishing to change. Experience includes work on practically all goods made in the South. Good references. Address No. 3507.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both, or superintendent. Now employed as night spinning in large mill and giving entire satisfaction, but wish day work. References from past and present employers. Address No. 3509.

WANT position as master mechanic and engineer. Have had 12 years experience in steam and electric driven plant and can handle either in competent manner. Good references. Address No. 3510.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in mill on plain or fancy goods. Now employed, but can change on short notice. Experience and training cover a long period of years in a number of good mills. Good references. Address No. 3511.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Practical man of long experience who is fitted to handle your weave room on efficient and economical basis. Good references. Address No. 3512.

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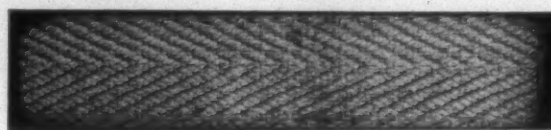
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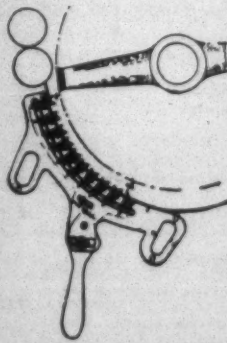
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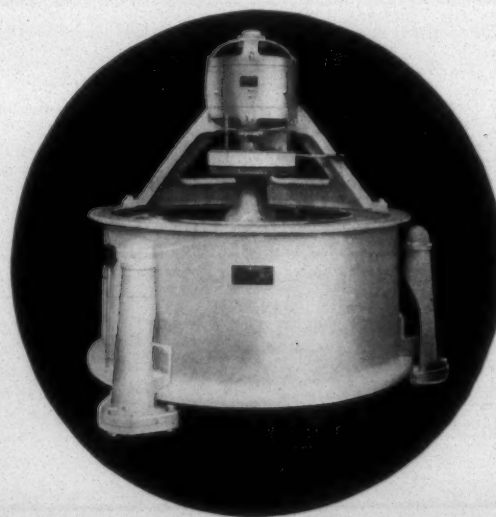
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